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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

The Imposing Revolutionary Writings Will Be Passed On from Generation to Generation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

The passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao brought immense grief to more than 3,000 cadres and workers of the Hsinhua Printing Press in Peking. Looking up at Chairman Mao's portrait and holding books and publications printed with bigger types for Chairman Mao in their hands, they solemnly pledged: We will turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and strive to print even more Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings so as to enable the red banner of Mao Tsetung thought to fly forever and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

The workers and cadres of the Hsinhua Printing Press in Peking cordially love and boundlessly revere the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They say: Chairman Mao is the Red Sun in our hearts, the Great Savior of the working class and the broad masses of laboring people. It is the respected and beloved Chairman Mao who has delivered us workers and the millions of oppressed and exploited laboring people from the abyss of suffering and enabled them to win emancipation, see the sun and become masters of the house. It is the respected and beloved Chairman Mao who has laid down for our Party the basic line for the socialist period, personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao, Confucius and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, smashed the plots of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing to restore capitalism, made the brilliant and wise assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and guided us to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great and glorious life

of Chairman Mao has rendered to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world high merit and great achievements which will be forever engraved on our hearts.

At the time of mourning Chairman Mao, a hundred emotions crowd into and the changing tides of thought churn in the minds of the cadres and workers of the Hsinhua Printing Press in Peking. People will never forget that during the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the circumstances that he had to work day and night and had a thousand and one things to attend to, Chairman Mao was still concerned with the movements in some factories and schools in Peking down to the very last detail. He sent the Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team of the 8341 Unit of the People's Liberation Army to the Hsinhua Printing Press to guide the staff members and workers of the whole plant to properly carry out the great cultural revolution. At the crucial moment of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, Chairman Mao personally issued two directives to this plant to clearly point out the orientation of advance for the cadres and workers of the whole plant. Chairman Mao also sent leading comrades from the Central Committee to this plant to visit the workers, thus giving all of them great encouragement and education. Under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao, the staff members and workers of the whole plant strove to practice Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The important experience created by them not only brought changes to the thinking of people in the whole plant, the outlook of the plant and the form of revolutionary production, but also gave impetus to the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts. The cadres and workers looked back over the combat course of the great cultural revolution with tears running down their faces and said with an infinitely deep feeling: Without Chairman Mao, our Hsinhua Printing Press would not have been what it is today. Chairman Mao always showed concern for us of the working class down to the last detail, and his heart was forever linked with ours.

In order to mourn Chairman Mao with deep grief, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the Hsinhua Printing Press in Peking are resolved to reveal their infinite love and reverence for Chairman Mao in their work to print properly each copy of Chairman Mao's works and portrait so as to give better publicity to the great Mao Tsetung thought. For many years, whenever they were assigned the glorious task of printing Chairman Mao's works and his portrait, the workers were especially excited at heart. In particular, when they were assigned the glorious task of printing books and publications with bigger types for Chairman Mao, a warm current immediately surged through their hearts. With the happy thought that they were printing books for Chairman Mao, they were full of strength. The workers often neglected their meals and sleep, and they would rather work several days in a stretch than to keep Chairman Mao wait one minute or one second longer. During the Spring Festival of this year, the press was assigned the task of printing books for Chairman Mao. When the news spread, the workers who were on leave at home immediately rushed back to the press, and those who had finished their shift again put on their working clothes. They fought continuously and fearlessly right through the three holidays, carefully printed the books ahead of schedule, and delivered them to the great leader Chairman Mao.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the staff members and workers of the whole plant have printed with great enthusiasm a total of 36 million copies of Marxist-Leninist works, more than 80 million copies of Chairman Mao's writings and 1.6 billion copies of Chairman Mao's portrait Today, at the time of mourning Chairman Mao, the workers express with grief: Although Chairman Mao has passed away, Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever. We must print more and better Chairman Mao's works so that his imposing revolutionary writings will be passed on from generation to generation and so that the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever shine on the hearts of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people.

Over the past few days, in the course of mourning with deep grief the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the Hsinhua Printing Press in Peking have studied again and again the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities in the Whole Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the People's National Congress, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee. Looking back over the course of the revolution, they deeply realize that all victories of the Chinese people have been won under the leadership of Chairman Mao and are great victories for Mao Tsetung thought. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood and line of happiness, and with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly carried out, the revolution will be victorious everywhere.

Young cadre Chang T'ung-chüan had mounted the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation at the superstructure when she went with the workers' Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team of the capital to station in Tsinghua University in accordance with Chairman Mao's order during the great cultural revolution. She showed immense grief over the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao, but her fighting spirit became stronger because of the guidance of the invincible Mao Tsetung thought. She wiped away her tears and declared resolutely: We have with us the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party built by Chairman Mao, and hundreds of millions of people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. It is our conviction that the communist cause is bound to triumph! The broad masses of workers and cadres resolutely expressed: We will turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, closely rally around the Party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and continue to deepen the great struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will grasp revolution and promote production with greater revolutionary effort, and print Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's writings and Chairman Mao's portrait of high quality at a high speed, so as to let the brilliant thought and brilliant image of Chairman Mao forever inspire the people of the whole country and the revolutionary people of the world to wage struggle, and make new and greater contributions toward propagating the ever-victorious Marixsm-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

- By NCNA reporter(s)

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Forever Sing in Praise of the Red Sun in Our Hearts

by

Tsirten Choma (才旦卓玛, Tibetan nationality)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

While we are kept in close touch with life by the side of River Lants'ang, there suddenly comes the news of the death of our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The snow mountains mourn in silence, River Lants'ang weeps, and tears stream down each of us revolutionary literary and art fighters of the Tibet nationality. Looking toward the distant golden city of Peking, even tens of thousands of words fail to fully describe our boundless grief; nor tens of thousands of songs are sufficient to bring out all of Chairman Mao's benevolence which is higher than the sky and deeper than the sea toward hundreds of thousands of emancipated serfs.

In old Tibet with its most reactionary, darkest, and most ruthless and barbarous feudal serfdom, the broad masses of serfs and slaves were exploited and oppressed to the utmost by the three big manorial lords and they led a hell-like life. We had no personal freedom, not a trace of political rights and even less did we have the right to receive education, learn culture and master literature and art. Throughout the year, we moaned, waged struggle and offer resistance under the official seals, leather whips and steel guns of the three big manorial lords. The hundreds of thousands of serfs day and night hoped that the Red Sun would rise over the snow mountains.

Oh, esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, your heart is linked with those of hundreds of thousands of Tibetan serfs. It is you who have sent Chin-chu-ma-mi (金珠玛米) to Tibet to help us overthrow the three big manorial lords and smash the chains on our bodies. Hundreds of thousands of serfs have broken out from the dark dungeons and gained a new life. Like withered flowers under the radiant sun and nourishing rain and dew. New flowers have come into bloom in the big garden of the socialist motherland in ever greater resplendence. Spanning several centuries, old Tibet under feudal serfdom has ushered in the socialist new era. It is because of your brilliant leadership and your revolutionary line that the Tibetan people and a serf's daughter like me can be what we are today. I can never forget the scene of the first audience you granted me. In the winter of 1956, we of the Tibetan youth visiting delegation came to the capital for the first time making a visiting and study tour of the hinterland of the mother country. One day, you cordially received us at Huai Jen Hall. When you walked briskly with a smile on your face to shake hands with each of us, I was so excited that I could not utter any word, but just let my tears of joy fall and felt very warm in my heart. This is the greatest honor and happiness in my life! At that time, cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to Chairman Mao" roared in Huai Jen Hall.

Chairman Mao gave me immense inspiration and strength. After the reception by Chairman Mao, I formally made known my demand to the leader: I want to become a revolutionary literary and art fighter, singing with a sincere heart the Tibetan emancipated serfs' boundless love and reverence for the great leader Chairman Mao!

The Party assigned me work in the Shigatse literary work team. In January 1958, the Party again sent me to study vocal music in the Shanghai Academy of Music. At that time, I could barely read, and since I know nothing about musical notes and theories, I encountered great difficulties in learning. The revolutionary teachers of the Han nationality patiently helped me study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and learn culture and singing. Under Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's concern, my political consciousness and artistic standard were raised. On the National Day of 1959, I came to Peking again to participate in the National Day performances. In the evening on October 3, the great leader Chairman Mao came to attend the soiree at the Great Hall of the People. At that time, with great excitement, I fixed my gaze at Chairman Mao whom I yearned for day and night, and sang with all my heart: "The radiance of Chairman Mao shines at the snow mountains. From now on the Tibetan people can live happily. May you, Chairman Mao, the leader of the people, live a long, long life!"

In 1961, I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. "The mighty eagle relies on its vigorous wings to fly in the blue skies, and the serfs' children rely on Mao Tsetung thought for their growth." I was determined to use my own songs to bring greater glory to the great leader Chairman Mao and the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought. The songs I sang, such as "Sing a Folk Song for the Party," "On the Golden Mountain in Peking," "Chairman Mao's Radiance," etc., expressed the love and reverence of the people of all nationalities toward Chairman Mao and I received good comments and encouragement from the masses.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao profoundly educated and steeled me. I resolved to heed what Chairman Mao said, follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants and be a genuine revolutionary literary and art fighter, serving wholeheartedly the workers, peasants and soldiers. During my performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers in the seething mountain villages, on the vast pastureland, in the endless forests and at the guard stations in the snow mountains, I assimilated rich political and artistic nourishment and deeply felt that the road charted by Chairman Mao was broad and bright beyond comparison. In 1973, I participated in the 10th National Party Congress, saw once again the great leader Chairman Mao, and felt even happier.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you are the Red Sun in the hearts of the people of all nationalities! Your great thought will forever shine over Tibetan plateau, the vast motherland, the five continents and four seas. We, revolutionary literary and art fighters are resolved to turn grief into strength, closely rally around the Party Central Committee, persistently

take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, cling to your revolutionary literary and art line, create even more and better works for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and sing in praise of your high merit and great achievements and the great victories of your revolutionary line!

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Mao Tsetung Thought Trains Me To Fly with Widespread Wings

by

Wu Hsiu-mei (武秀梅), Deputy Squadron Leader
of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. I have no way to express with words my yearning for Chairman Mao.

Late in the night, with tears in my eyes, I opened the photo album which I kept like treasure for years, fixed my gaze at the group picture showing Chairman Mao with us--the first group of new China woman fliers--at Chungnanhai. Countless words churned inside me and numerous past events surged before my eyes....

I recalled that in 1951 after I joined the aviation school, it was the great leader Chairman Mao's earnest hope which encouraged me to overcome one difficult situation after another, master the flying techniques more swiftly, win honor for all Chinese women, and pilot the mighty hawk up the vast stretch of blue skies.

I recalled that on March 8, 1952, I and my comrades-in-arms flew in formation past the majestic T'ienanmen Square to be reviewed by the great leader Chairman Mao, thus revealing the soaring ambition of Chairman Mao's woman fighters.

I recalled the happy event when Chairman Mao received our nation's first group of woman fliers at Chungnanhai on March 24, 1952: It was 3:40 in the afternoon, and Chairman Mao, full of smile and waving constantly, walked briskly toward us. We flocked round him, shouting in one voice: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long live Chairman Mao!" It was on that day that I made a secret vow: I'll forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, and tenaciously and dauntlessly fight for the communist cause all my life!

For more than two decades, whenever I thought of all these, a stupendous warm current surged toward my heart, thus adding to my unlimited strength. Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought, I piloted the fighting hawk from the coast of East China Sea to the Inner Mongolian grassland, from the foot of T'aihang Mountains to the side of Ch'inghai Lake, accomplished the tasks assigned by the Party, and brought Chairman Mao's solicitude to the people of all nationalities.

I am already 45 years old and have two children. With the advance in age, I experience more and more difficulties in flying. For the sake of making more contributions to the Party and the revolutionary cause, I urge myself to uphold my fortitude and staunchness by undertaking tough sporting exercises. Be it in hot summer or cold winter, I never give up any chance

to toughen myself. Through inurement, my physical constitution constantly improves, and I have abundant energy to persist in flying.

Not long ago, in the Tangshan anti-quake and relief struggle, I steered the silver hawk to make a continuous flight for over seven hours, thus accomplishing in good time the fighting tasks assigned by the Party, criticizing with iron-clad facts the reactionary fallacies disseminated by Lin Piao and Confucius, such as "men are superior to women," "women are useless," etc., and rebuffing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attacks and slanders of the PLA.

The long voyage of revolution depends entirely on the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought. It is the radiant Mao Tsetung thought which fosters my sturdy growth to enable me to fly with widespread wings. We women owe our felicity to Chairman Mao. As I pilot the silver hawk to soar in the vast stretch of skies over our motherland, Chairman Mao's brilliant image and warm instructions constantly encourage me to forge ahead courageously. In the course of persisting in tough sporting exercises which give me aching back and legs, whenever I recall Chairman Mao's teaching on fearing neither hardship nor death, I can lift up the dumbbell and turn the revolving wheel several dozen times more. Mao Tsetung thought is always the lighthouse that guides us forward and our source of strength.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you will live forever in our hearts. I will turn grief into strength, assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and your writings, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, heighten my vigilance and at all times be prepared to destroy all enemies who dare to invade us. I will forever go forward victoriously along the revolutionary navigation course charted by your.

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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

Capitalist-Roaders Within the Party Are the Main Target of Socialist Revolution

- Criticizing the "On the General Program for All Works of the Party and the Country" concocted on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions

by

the Mass Criticism Group of Liaoning University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 20, 1976)

As early as 1964, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." "These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." Recently, he further pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's instructions have clearly told us that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main target of socialist revolution.

With the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution in our country, the bourgeoisie in society has increasingly lost its political and economic power and is incapable of single-handedly conducting a test of strength with the proletariat. Yet the bourgeoisie within the Party and those in power taking the capitalist road have great power in their hands and can issue commands and others. In the garb of Marxism-Leninism, they can easily deceive the masses. Once they come to power, it will be quite easy for them to practice revisionism and restore capitalism. Therefore, in socialist society, the power-holders taking the capitalist road within the Party play a major role in the restorationist activities of the bourgeoisie. Thus, the focus of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie shifts from outside the Party to inside the Party and the main target of socialist revolution also shifts from the bourgeoisie in society to the capitalist-roaders.

Therefore, the attitude toward capitalist-roaders is a touchstone with which to distinguish between those who really carry out the socialist revolution and those who falsely carry out and even oppose the socialist revolution. To recognize and persistently take the capitalist-roaders as the main target of attack in the socialist revolution means to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat. To negate or oppose taking the capitalist-roaders as the main target of attack in the socialist revolution means to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is precisely on this major problem that "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" ("On General Program" for short) concocted on the instruction of

Teng Hsiao-p'ing in autumn last year has thoroughly exposed his true features in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restoring capitalism.

Whom should be relied on and protected, and whom should be opposed and hit at? This is a question of the fundamental principle of Marxism. Chairman Mao points out, "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of first importance to the revolution." Whether in the democratic revolution or in the socialist revolution, we must solve the problem of whom we should hit at and whom we should rely on and unite with. Our Party is a vanguard force of the proletariat. In the historical period of socialism, it follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persists in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely relies on the proletariat and the broad masses of people to wage an irreconcilable struggle with the capitalist-roaders within the Party and all class enemies. But diametrically opposite to this, "On General Program" tries by every conceivable means to protect the capitalist-roaders and to hit at and oppose the members of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary people persisting in the revolution. This is determined by the bourgeois reactionary nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and also prompted by his political needs for pushing his revisionist "taking the three directives as the key link" and for restoring capitalism. The capitalist-roaders are a class force he relies upon as a source of strength for promoting capitalist restoration, and of course he spares no effort to protect them. Whereas, the members of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary people armed with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are the biggest obstacle to his promotion of capitalism. Of course, he wants to oppose and hit at them. From this, it can be seen that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has completely turned against the proletariat, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"On General Program" does its utmost to avoid the major problem of the socialist revolution, that is, the struggle against the capitalist-roaders. It cites so many quotations from the teachers of the revolution, but none of them deals with Chairman Mao's assertion on the struggle with the capitalist-roaders. It vociferously clamors that we must "expose the new and old bourgeois elements who oppose the Party and socialism, grafters and thieves, speculators and profiteers, and the degenerate...." and "resolutely struggle against" them. Yet it says not a word about the need to expose and struggle against the political representatives of these elements within the Party--the capitalist-roaders, and the need to expose and struggle against the force at the core in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat--the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Is this an omission by accident? No. This is for making the proletariat and the revolutionary people give up the struggle against the capitalist-roaders and enabling the capitalist-roaders to boldly usurp leadership in the Party, seize political power and resotre capitalism, so that the bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists may again lord it over the proletariat and the laboring people.

To negate the objective existence of the capitalist-roaders and negate that the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the socialist revolution--this is an important feature of the "theory of the dying out

of class struggle" spread by "On General Program" under the situation of the deepening of the socialist revolution. The history of class struggle shows that the reactionary class trumpets the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" for the purpose of covering up its attack against the revolutionary people.

Chairman Mao points out: "In 1949, it was pointed out that the principal contradiction within the country was one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Thirteen years later, the question of class struggle was reiterated, and mention was also made of the fact that the situation began to turn for the better. What is the great cultural revolution for? To wage class struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?"

"On General Program" exactly puts up a smokescreen in the form of the theory of the dying out of class struggle on the one hand and launches counter-attack against the proletariat on the other hand. While covering up the capitalist-roaders, it puts forward with an ulterior object in view a so-called main target of the revolution--"the anti-Marxist class enemies." It alleges that these "enemies" "have stepped into the shoes of Lin Piao" and "flaunt the anti-revisionist banner while practicing revisionism, and flaunt the anti-restorationist banner while practicing restoration." Who are these "enemies"? Teng Hsiao-p'ing has put it very clearly in his speech. He says: "Some people may call you 'home-going contingent'! They may accuse you of practicing restoration, going in for regression!" But these "people who flaunt the anti-restorationist banner want restoration themselves." It can be seen that the "anti-Marxist class enemies" attacked by "On General Program" are Marxists who oppose the practice of restoration by the "home-going contingent" and who persist in taking class struggle as the key link. No wonder "On General Program" calls the members of the Communist Party of China who keep to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the chief enemy. This exactly serves to show that the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing takes a stand opposite to that of the proletariat and the revolutionary people who account for over 90 percent of the population.

People who oppose Marxism are not non-existent. They are none other than the people like the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the reactionary class represented by them. Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle, concocts the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and negates taking class struggle as the key link. This is completely against the Marxist doctrines on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in socialist society and against scientific socialism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates the theory of productive forces, vigorously promotes profits in command and material incentives and opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights. This is completely against the fundamental Marxist principles of political economy. Teng Hsiao-p'ing puts the three directives on an equal footing, vigorously promotes eclecticism, preaches that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," and adheres to the idealist conception

of history that "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid." This is completely against Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Don't all these exactly serve to show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is completely against and rabidly opposes Marxism?

The counter-revolutionary political incident that happened at T'ienanmen Square in early April is strong evidence. A handful of counter-revolutionaries cried for "genuine Marxism" and yet committed acts of atrocity and arson, created incidents, made reactionary speeches, put up reactionary poems and posters, frenziedly advocated Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, sang the praises of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao and at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Don't all these nasty performances exactly serve to prove that they themselves are class enemies against Marxism?

It should be noted that negating the principal contradiction and the main target of revolution in socialist society is an important characteristic of the revisionist opposition to the socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is true of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The same also applies to Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the like.

To cover up the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in Soviet society and cover up their own hideous features as the bureaucrat monopoly bourgeoisie, Brezhnev and his ilk clamored that "exploiting classes does not exist" and "classes and social groups holding mutually opposite economic status do not exist" in the Soviet Union.

After the socialist transformation in the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main in China, Liu Shao-ch'i said that "the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was once the principal contradiction in the country" but now "it has been resolved in the main."

In the socialist education movement, Teng Hsiao-p'ing ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to advocate that the principal contradiction was "the contradiction between those who are clean in four respects and those who are unclean in four respects" and that "the contradictions inside and outside the Party were entwined." He opposed the rectification of the capitalist-roaders within the Party and "attacked a great many in order to protect a few."

In 1959 Lin Piao also clamored that "in the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads, socialism basically triumphs over capitalism in various fields." This actually meant that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had been resolved.

During the period of the great cultural revolution, Lin Piao also advocated that "the main task after the 9th Party Congress would be the development of production."

All these chieftains of the revisionist line racked their brains to cover up and change the principal contradiction in socialist society and the main target of revolution. This could only serve to fully expose their decadent and feeble nature. They represented the reactionary class on

the decline and were an extremely isolated small group standing diametrically opposite to the broad masses of the people. Therefore, they had no truth in their hands and did not have the support of the masses. They dared not recognize nor could they recognize that the principal contradiction in socialist society was the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the main target of the revolution was the capitalist-roaders within the Party, for fear that the masses might see through their true identity as capitalist-roaders within the Party, direct the spearhead of the socialist revolution at them and smash their wishful thinking in restoring capitalism.

However, the light of truth can never be covered up. The Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat and especially Chairman Mao's doctrine on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" have been grasped ever more firmly by the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses and are guiding us to achieve still greater victories in socialist revolution in the course of struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

At present, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we have won a great victory in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. But the struggle is not yet over. We must seriously study the series of Chairman Mao's important directives, take class struggle as the key link, firmly keep to the general orientation of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line of "taking the three directives as the key link," and carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the struggle against the capitalist-roaders through to the end!

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CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

What Is After All Relied Upon To Develop Socialist Industry?

by

the CCP Committee of Much'engchien Coal Mine of Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1976)

In developing socialist industry, is it necessary to take class struggle as a driving force? This is a question of fundamental principle. Marxism holds that in society with classes still present, class struggle is a direct driving force behind social progress. The development of socialist industrial production must also take class struggle as the key link. This is because in the whole historical period of socialism, on the industrial front as on other fronts, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" ("Regulations for Industry" for short) concocted on the instructions of the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing says nothing about taking class struggle as the key link, but regards the "taking of the three directives as the key link" as the "general program," and alleges that "in accelerating industrial development, it is imperative to firmly lay hold of this general program." This is utter betrayal of the fundamental principle of Marxism on class struggle as well as allout resistance to the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" put forward by Chairman Mao. Under this revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," what is to be accelerated is absolutely not the pace of socialist industrial development but the all-round restoration of capitalism on the industrial front.

Chairman Mao points out: "What! taking the three directives as the key link. Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This is an absolute truth.

For over two decades in our Much'engchien Coal Mine, the appearance of the high-low-high phenomenon in production was the result of alternately tightening and relaxing class struggle. Shortly after liberation, our mine was a small coal pit with an annual output of only 20,000-odd tons. After a series of socialist revolutionary movements, one attack after another by the bourgeoisie was beaten back. In 1958, there appeared the situation of a big leap forward, and with output increased by over 40 times, the pit developed to become a big colliery with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons.

Later, Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company took advantage of the temporary difficulties brought to our country by three years of natural disasters, chimed in with Soviet revisionism, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and spread the theme of "white cat, black cat" to oppose the waging of class struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Our mine was also affected at that time, and as a result, the annual output declined.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized the revisionist line pushed by them, vigorously grasped class struggle, and incessantly attacked the bourgeoisie. The policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" was adhered to, and the targets were raised year after year. Up to the present, for 105 consecutive months, the state plans had been overfulfilled.

In the course of summing up their experience in struggle since the great cultural revolution, the working masses said with deep understanding: By taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the Party's basic line, new scenes have replaced the old at Much'engchien. This is difficult and that is difficult, but with class struggle grasped, nothing is difficult.

In July 1974, due to disasters caused by rainstorms, there appeared floods unknown before in the past 17 years. Work faces were washed away, and the production loss amounted to over 10,000 tons. At this time, a handful of class enemies gloated over our misfortune and availed themselves of the opportunity to stir up troubles and incidents for disrupting production. In the face of difficulties, we aroused the masses to deepen the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We investigated the trend of class struggle and hit at the disruptive activities of the class enemy. "Once grasped, class struggle is effective." That month, we not only made up the production loss but also overfulfilled our tasks.

In summer and autumn last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and a handful of class enemies in our mine also jumped out to work in coordination with him in vigorously carrying out verdict-reversal activities and maliciously attacking the socialist system. In the face of serious class struggle, we bore firmly in mind the Party's basic line, resisted Teng Hsiao-p'ing's call for "taking the three directives as the key link" and "overall reorganization," and conducted education in the Party's basic line in the whole mine. We organized the broad masses of cadres and the people to study theory and grasp the line, investigated the trend of class struggle, linked the criticism of revisionism and bourgeoisie rights with realities, and beat back the counter-attack of the class enemy. The leading cadres at various levels took the lead in study and criticism and further eliminated the influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises, thus enabling Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to continuously advance triumphantly.

The facts enable us to see clearly that class struggle is the driving force behind the development of history. Teng Hsiao-p'ing stubbornly takes the bourgeois stand and has never referred to such a key link as class struggle. The "General Program" of the "Regulations" says nothing about the principal contradiction of socialist society and the proletariat's struggle with the bourgeoisie and does not say that revisionism is the main danger. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to make people engross themselves in production and technology, and abandon the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, the struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the industrial enterprises--the battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that he could smoothly restore capitalism.

In socialist enterprises, what is relied upon to bring into play the socailist enthusiasm of the working masses? Chairman Mao points out: "Politics is the commander and the soul." "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." However, this chieftain of the revisionist line Teng Hsiao-p'ing consistently advocates material incentives and bonuses in command and opposes proletarian politics in command.

Before the great cultural revolution, he nonsensically said that "our revolution relies on material incentives," and that "material incentives are relied upon to head for communism." After he resumed work, he again vigorously whipped up the "economic typhoon."

The "Regulations for Industry" vigorously peddles the contraband of material incentive and uses concern for the workers' livelihood as a signboard for advocating economism and extending bourgeois rights in the aspect of distribution. The stuff advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is in essence a kind of bourgeois politics and is a corrosive used by the bourgeoisie to corrode our cadres and workers and disrupt the socialist relations of production.

In this respect, we had learned a profound lesson before the great cultural revolution. At that time, because Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and promoted multifarious bonus systems, the worker masses were as a result lured into going after bonuses to the neglect of revolution, thus disrupting the unity of the ranks of the working class, giving rise to antagonism between the cadres and the masses, and seriously hampering the development of production.

During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses vigorously criticized the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and raised their proletarian political and ideological consciousness. They said that revisionism made us grab money and forget the line, think of bonuses and forget the Party. Bonuses of this or that kind are all sugar-coated arsenic. In the revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses criticized bonuses in command, and there appeared in our mine the revolutionary combat scene of "the water of the Dragon River flowing to all places in the mine, and with everyone aiming high in unity and mutual help and emulating each other in making contributions, great headway is made in production."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing wildly opposes proletarian politics in command because it helps restrict bourgeois rights, thus touching on the very root of his life. He advocates material incentives and talks at length about livelihood and welfare not because he is really concerned with production, still less with the livelihood of the masses of the people. He merely draws on the name of concern for the well-being of workers to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights, protect the interests of the "high officials" practicing revisionism, and add to the soil which the bourgeoisie within the Party relies on for its survival. If we practice what the capitalist-roaders preach, polarization is bound to occur, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party would encroach upon social wealth, and the broad masses of people would suffer and come to grief.

Should the development of socialist industry mainly rely on the working class or on production tools and technology? Marx pointed out, "The most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of all things in the world, man is the first to be treasured. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as there are people whatever miracles in the world could be performed." However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing maliciously distorts the Marxist theory and frenziedly publicizes the theory of productive forces. The "Regulations for Industry" stress reliance on import of key technology and advanced mining equipment from foreign countries for development of industry. Teng Hsiao-p'ing ignores the tremendous role of our working class in making history and lauds to the skies what capitalism calls "advanced" technology and equipment and prostrates himself at the foot of bourgeoisie of other countries. This is a major exposure of his reactionary idealist conception of history.

Practice shows that given people ideologically armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and with a high degree of political consciousness and given a correct Marxist-Leninist line, conditions can be created when there are none, advanced technology can be mastered when there is none, and equipment can also be built with our own efforts when there is none. For the sake of accelerating rock tunneling and gradually realizing mechanization, despite the lack of technology and equipment, our mine relied on the "three-in-one combination" of cadres, the working masses and technicians to vigorously shatter the way of thinking of the sluggards and cowards--to wait, rely on others and seek help, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of rising in greater vigor, and gave a hand in building a high precision liquid-pressure rock drill that was very difficult to build, thus raising work efficiency four times.

"The Chinese people are ambitious and capable, and they surely can overtake and surpass the advanced world levels in the not distant future." Teng Hsiao-p'ing has slanderously accused us of "suffering from megalomania, practicing the policy of isolation and refusing to learn the good things of other countries." This has exactly exposed that he himself is a slavish comprador through and through.

We must lay hold of the "Regulations for Industry"--this rare teaching material by negative example, and penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, grasp revolution and promote production and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction!

* * *

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Kwangchow People Pledge to Pass on Revolutionary Torch from Generation to Generation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 21, 1976)

during the last few days the people of kwangchow city have been going to the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao himself, to express with profound sorrow and reverence their deep sense of loss over the death of the great leader and recall his great revolutionary practice.

workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, office cadres, students, and people of all walks of life as well as overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao coming home for family reunions have filed to the site in good order, walked across the stone bridge on which chairman mao had left his footprints and stood at attention before the portrait of the great leader to pay homage and mourn him.

during the years when "the night was long and dawn came slow to the crimson land", the great leader chairman mao came to kwangchow, personally set up the institute, brought up a large number of young revolutionaries, kindled a prairie fire and stirred up a peasant revolutionary movement which developed swiftly and explosively. in the brilliant document, "analysis of the classes in chinese society", which he wrote in kwangchow, chairman mao pointed out a question of first importance to the revolution, namely, "who are our enemies? who are our friends?" thus lighting the road of victorious advance for the chinese revolution.

yuan kung-ting, political instructor of the first company of the guard battalion of the military commission of the party central committee, who had been on duty at the side of chairman mao on the chingkang mountains and during the long march, recalled how chairman mao, while eating wild vegetables with the fighters during the hardest years, had given a most instructive talk on the need to wage hard and bitter struggle. in this way chairman mao had filled his comrades with courage to complete the 25,000-li march. today we must learn from chairman mao this noble spirit of sharing thick and thin with the masses, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the party, criticize teng hsiao-ping's crime of strengthening and extending bourgeois right and consciously restrict it ourselves, he said.

old poor peasant yeh po, member of the party branch committee of tanghsia production brigade, tungpu

commune on the outskirts of kwangchow city, had the happiness to shake hands with chairman mao during the great leader's visit to the brigade on april 30, 1958. that joyful scene and chairman mao's kindly face remain fresh in her mind. she said: "in the old society i was forced to work eight years as a house maid in a landlord's family. it was chairman mao who rescued me from misery. we poor and lower-middle peasants will follow the broad path of socialism pointed out to us by chairman mao."

workers and cadres of the kwangchow paper factory and the kwangchow heavy machinery plant, both inspected by chairman mao gathered together under the cotton tree which he had himself watered to recall the happy scene of their meeting with the chairman twenty years before. they reviewed his series of instructions which strengthened their confidence in the victory of the revolution, and vowed to turn grief into strength, bear chairman mao's instructions firmly in mind, wage a long-term struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party, and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts.

Kutien People Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 21, 1976)

many cadres and members of the kutien people's commune who have a glorious revolutionary tradition in shanghang county, fukien province, have mourned with profound grief the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao at the site of the kutien meeting in the past few days. kutien was the site of the ninth party congress of the fourth army of the chinese red army which was held under the auspices of chairman mao 47 years ago.

they stood before the portrait of chairman mao and paid him a tribute from the bottom of their hearts, saying: "chairman mao, we kutien people always cherish your memory excl." among them were fighters of the red army, red guards and members of the children's corps of the early years, old poor peasants, and party members and cadres who have matured during the great proletarian cultural revolution, as well as young red guards and little red guards.

at this moment of deep sorrow, the kutien people recalled that it was the great leader chairman mao

who led the red army to this place, mobilized the peasants to expropriate the local tyrants, divide up the farmland and establish revolutionary state power, and led the kutien people onto the road of revolution. it was here that chairman mao wrote the brilliant resolution of the kutien meeting, which charts the victorious course for party and army building. it was chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line that transformed kutien.

tsou san-mei, a woman communist of the jungwu production brigade, had the honour to meet chairman mao when she was a member of the children's corps during the second revolutionary civil war period. bringing her children and grandchildren before chairman mao's portrait, she said: "fortyseven years ago chairman mao brought the red army to our place and led the poor people in making revolution. as a child-bride sold three times, i rose to my feet and became a member of the children's corps. after liberation chairman mao led us poor and lower-middle peasants onto the road of socialism, and we are having a happier and happier life. chairman mao was our great liberator. from generation to generation, we will advance along the road of revolution indicated by chairman mao."

the suchiapo production brigade was the site of the special committee of western fukien province during the period of the second revolutionary civil war, where chairman mao had engaged in great revolutionary activities. cadres and peasants of the brigade gathered at the site of the "primary school for ordinary people" founded by chairman mao to mourn his death. member of the brigade party branch lei pu-chou had been one of the students of the school and had attended chairman mao's lectures. he recounted how chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities there and how he concerned himself with the well-being of the local people.

during these sorrowful days of mourning our great leader chairman mao, the people of kutien repeatedly studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout country", and restudied the resolution of the kutien meeting. they are resolved to turn deep grief into tremendous strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

Noted Blind Artist Recalls Meetings with Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

han chi-hsiang, a well-known northern shensi ballad singer, reminisces in an article on chairman mao's heart-warming advice and solicitude for him.

han chi-hsiang was born in a poor peasant family. in the old society, his parents and grand-parents toiled as farm hands for the landlords, and he himself eked out a living partly by singing ballads, partly by begging.

entitled "i will always sing 'the east is red'", the article says:

after the red army arrived in northern shensi at the end of its victorious long march, i risked my life to steal through the enemy encirclement to get to yenan where our great leader chairman mao lived. chairman mao and the party organization showed great solicitude for me, a homeless, penniless ballad singer. i was given accommodation and some comrades were assigned to help me study marxism-leninism and raise my political and educational level. they also helped me when i wrote new ballads to sing of the goodness of the liberated area.

chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in may, 1942 served as a beacon light to all the revolutionary literary and art workers. after that, i took up my sanhsien (a chinese-style three-string plug instrument) and went from village to village to propagate the party's policies and the truth of revolution with my ballad singing.

one day in august, 1946, chairman mao sent someone to take me to sing new ballads in the central hall of yangchialing. this so moved and excited me that tears of happiness streamed down my cheeks. as i could not see, i was all ears trying to catch chairman mao's voice. soon, the hall resounded with thunderous applause and i knew chairman mao was coming excl. what wouldn't i have given to be able to open my eyes and see the great liberator of the chinese people excl.

keying my sanhsien to its highest pitch, i sang "the east is red" at the top of my voice.

at the conclusion of my performance, chairman mao firmly clasped my hand, patted my shoulder and urged me to study well, create and sing more new ballads to praise the workers, peasants and soldiers and, after nation-wide liberation, spread the new ballads to the whole country.

the northern shensi style of ballad-singing has now been disseminated throughout the country by the radio, and the party has assigned me to train students into a new generation of good ballad singers.

after nation-wide liberation, chairman mao sent people to help me learn braille and now i am able to use it to study works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. i have already worn out three copies of the braille edition of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and i continue to study it.

in 1953, chairman mao received the delegates to a conference in peking which i attended. chairman mao came up to me, called me by name and clasped my hand. i said to him, "chairman mao, the people of yenan miss you very much." he told me to tell the people of yenan on my return that he, too, missed them very much. the delegates cheered again and again "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him excl." i was so choked with emotion that i could not find words to pour out my feelings.

last year, i came to peking to take part in activities marking the 33rd anniversary of the publication of the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and to perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers. my ballad "chairman mao points out the way for us" was much welcomed by the audience in the capital. this year, i again participated in the national festival of chuyi (ballad singing, story telling, and cross-talk) the holding of which was approved by chairman mao himself. i sang the "yenan people turn their thoughts to chairman mao" and "sanhsien fighter goes to battle", in criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

invincible mao tsetung thought will always guide us revolutionary literary and art workers in our victorious march. all my life i will use my sanhsien to sing for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the socialist revolution and socialist construction and for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Tach'ing Oil Workers Honor Memory of Chairman Mao with Good Achievements in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Taching, Sept. 21, 1976)

oil workers and their families at the taching oilfield are paying tribute to the memory of chairman mao by turning their grief into strength to make good achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

in the last few days, a new upsurge in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts has been set in motion at the oilfield.

at a time of deep sorrow the taching oil workers and their families are standing fast at their posts and working hard. the cadres are working alongside them and joining them in political study and criticizing teng hsiao-ping. this has considerably promoted production.

workers of the taching general petro-chemical works have held more than 1,000 meetings and written over 8,000 articles in criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the last few days.

at the same time, from september 9 to 18, records have been set by the oilfield in crude oil production, processing and transport, in water injection and other major indexes.

the taching oilfield is a red banner which was fostered by chairman mao himself. he gave several important instructions relating to the oilfield and kindly received the "iron man" wang chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the taching workers, and more than 8,000 workers and their families. in the past decade and more, the oilfield overfulfilled the state production plans for every month and every year. since the death of chairman mao, the taching oil workers and their families have restrained their grief to honour the great leader and teacher by boosting production.

the 49 workers of the no. 4 downhold operation team had completed 219 days ahead of time this year's fracturing task at 32 oil wells. to mourn the passing of the great leader chairman mao with concrete actions, they fractured 17 more wells between september 10 and 17, which meant setting a record in labour productivity of each worker fracturing one well in a year.

output of crude oil in an old well zone which has been exploited for 17 years is showing an increase instead of a decline. the yearly increase over the past few years has equaled the total output of a medium-sized oilfield, something of a near miracle in the history of oilfield exploitation.

the utilization rate of the several thousand oil wells is now up to 95.4 percent thanks to the 10,000 oil extractors and technicians, who, though deeply saddened by chairman mao's passing, are giving careful attention to the work at the oil and water injection wells.

the workers, cadres and their families at taching bear in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching to "act according to the principles laid down". over 4,000 leading cadres at various levels have gone to the drilling and extracting teams and the construction sites to eat, live and work with the rank-and-file and sum up the experience in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt so as to do a good job in the revolution and production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian People Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 19, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the respected and great leader and teacher of the chinese people, has plunged the people throughout albania into deep grief.

the hearts of the albanian people beat in unison with those of their fraternal chinese people.

in tirana, more than 3,600 people made condolence calls at the chinese embassy from september 10 to 18. many people sent telegrams or letters to the chinese embassy to tender condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in different parts of the country, meetings were held to pay tribute to chairman mao. in some places, people came to the houses of the chinese engineers and technicians to take part in memorial activities. they laid wreaths or bouquets and stood in silence before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. leading a delegation of workers in a condolence call at the residence of the chinese engineers and technicians, peti shamblli, first secretary of the lezha district committee of the albanian party of labour, said with deep emotion, "people of the district, grown-ups and children, cried at hearing the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. chairman mao was a great marxist-leninist. he led the chinese revolution to a great victory and waged a resolute struggle against revisionism in the great proletarian cultural revolution which he initiated. chairman mao tsetung supported us and rendered us generous assistance when albania was in difficulties. the albanian-chinese friendship founded by chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha is a genuine revolutionary friendship. we must unite together." in vlora, islam, a functionary of the district, told chinese comrades working there: "we share your grief upon learning of the sad tidings of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. you have lost a great leader. it is not only a great loss to the chinese people but also a loss to the albanian people and the revolutionary people all over the world. chairman mao tsetung made great contributions to the people's revolutionary cause all over the world. he has left us but his immortal exploits will long

be remembered and his great thought will always guide us to march forward."

more than 1,500 telegrams or letters of condolence poured into the chinese embassy here from all parts of the country. trade unions, youth and women's organizations, the albanian-chinese friendship society, the union of journalists of albania and other mass organizations have reportedly sent messages to their counterparts in china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

mourning services were held in 23 districts of the country, according to albanian press reports. over 5,000 workers and staff of the elbasan metallurgical combine took part in a mourning service for chairman mao.

albanians held memorial meetings or other services together with the chinese engineers, technicians and students in the districts of tirana, shkodra, elbasan, berat, tropoja, vlora, fieri, durres and mati.

at a memorial meeting at the "v.i. lenin" higher party school in tirana, the faculty and students profoundly mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they said that comrade mao tsetung was an outstanding theorist of marxism-leninism and the successor to the immortal cause of marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

at a memorial meeting at the elbasan cement plant, many workers declared that comrade mao tsetung and his great exploits will always live in the hearts of the albanian people.

agricultural cooperative members in progonat declared that they would always cherish the memory and accomplishments of comrade mao tsetung and make efforts to further strengthen and consolidate the albanian-chinese friendship.

all present at the numerous meetings and rallies paid their final tribute to the memory and brilliant achievements of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung by observing one minute's silence.

the albanian national broadcasting station and the television station mourned for comrade mao tsetung in the last few days with special programmes. they transmitted news reports about mass meetings and other mourning services held in various parts of albania, and documentaries about chairman mao. they introduced to albanians the illustrious life and exploits of comrade mao tsetung. news reports and television programmes about the chinese people's mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung were also transmitted.

from september 16 to 18, the albanian national flag was flown at half-mast throughout the country. at 08:00 hours sharp (15:00 hours peking time) on september 18, the port of durres sounded sirens in mourning.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Others
Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 19, 1976)

australian government officials, senators, house representatives and people of various circles called at the chinese embassy here one after another to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung. since september 9 when the sad news reached here, more than 700 people have paid condolence calls.

since september 11, mourners at the chinese embassy included john douglas anthony, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister for national resources and minister for overseas trade, andrew sharp peacock, minister for foreign affairs, ernest lucock, acting speaker of the house of representatives, and thomas charles drake-brockman, vice-president of the senate. geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, neville maxwell, noted british writer, professor anthony low, deputy chancellor of the australian national university, sir frederick, vice-president of the australian academy of sciences, representatives of aboriginal citizens and representatives of chinese residents here also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

in the mourning hall were wreaths and bouquets presented by representatives of organizations and friends from various circles. the wreath presented by the central committee of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) bore the inscription, "in deepest grief. eternal glory for the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat and working people. his work will live forever." chairman e. f. hill of the party presented a wreath bearing the inscription, "in deepest reverence and respect for the great proletarian revolutionary of our time."

many australian friends came over a long distance from various parts of the country to call at the chinese embassy to offer condolences. overcome with grief, many workers, students and others burst into tears

when standing in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. roy baynes, a disabled and retired seaman and secretary of the south australian branch of the australia-china society, flew from south australia to pay the condolence call. with tears in his eyes, he said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the people of the whole world. 87-year-old w. morrow, who for more than 20 years has done a lot of work to promote friendship between australia and china, hurried to the chinese embassy from queensland to offer his condolences.

australians expressed their respect and love for chairman mao in various forms. a mother, visited the chinese embassy with her young daughter and placed a plum flower and a wattle flower before the portrait of chairman mao. a young student wrote in the condolence book, "a true revolutionary hero never dies in the hearts of the people."

foreign students studying in australia were among the mourners.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also called at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

Memorial Rallies for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Australian Cities

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 20, 1976)

memorial rallies to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung were held in a number of australian cities in the past few days.

the memorial rally in melbourne yesterday afternoon was attended by more than 700 workers, peasants, students and personages of other circles. speaking at the rally, e. f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), recounted the exploits performed by chairman mao in leading the chinese revolution and in the struggles against modern revisionism and the bourgeoisie within the party. he said, chairman mao "was an outstanding teacher of the working class, working and oppressed people -- a great proletarian internationalist just as he was a great patriot of china -- the greatest marxist-leninist of our time." "chairman mao's death is an inestimable loss to the chinese people and the oppressed people throughout the world," he said.

australian friends recited chairman mao's poems and articles at the rally.

yesterday evening, a memorial rally more than 1,000 strong was held in the town hall of sydney under the joint sponsorship of 12 organizations. addressing the rally, three professors of the sydney university paid tribute to great mao tsetung thought citing their own experience in the fields of education, political economy and agriculture. the records of the "internationale" and "the east is red" were played at the rally.

on the evening of september 16, 300 people, including representatives from various parts of the country and friendly personages, held a memorial meeting in the capital. chinese ambassador to australia chou chiu-yeh was invited to attend the meeting. thomas uren, deputy leader of the labour party, representatives of the foreign ministry and personages from various circles addressed the meeting, which was presided over by geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society. speakers at the meeting hailed the great victories won by the chinese people in revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao, and expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao. in his speech, thomas uren said, "the thoughts of chairman mao will live long in the future achievements of new china. they will be a guide to the future shaping of all human society." with profound grief, a representative of the australian aborigines said that "to the people of china, who have lost the greatest leader of all times, to the aboriginal people, who have lost a compassionate friend," the australian aborigines "join with the chinese people in their grief." he added, "the chinese people have the teachings of mao tsetung which will not only guarantee their freedom but guarantee the revolutionary spirit which won that freedom from colonial oppression."

in adelaide, capital of south australian state, over 200 people from all walks of life gathered in the auditorium of adelaide university on the afternoon of september 18 to mourn the death of chairman mao. representatives of the governor and premier of the state addressed the memorial meeting to express sincere condolences. they said that chairman mao's contribution to the chinese society will go down in history and that as history develops his place in the world will become more important.

in sydney and other cities, other activities were organized in factories, schools and other places to mourn the death of chairman mao.

on september 18 flags over many organizations, government buildings, and shops in canberra,

melbourne, adelaide and other cities were flown at half-mast in mourning. at 5 p.m. (3 p.m. peking time), many people in the street stood in silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao. 500 people in sydney gathered together to listen to the live broadcast of the mass memorial meeting in peking. the south australia tv station transmitted the programs about the peking memorial meeting.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Mass Organizations Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Dacca, Sept. 19, 1976)

the press and many mass organizations in bangladesh held memorial meetings in the past few days to deeply mourn for chairman mao tsetung.

a memorial meeting on september 16 sponsored by the weekly "ganoshakti" was attended by over 500 people. it was presided over by moammad toaha, editor of the weekly.

speakers at the meeting praised chairman mao tsetung's contributions not only to the liberation of the chinese people but also to that of the people of the world. they stressed that great leaders like chairman mao live for ever. although chairman mao passed away, his ideals and thought will continue to inspire the people in their struggle for freeing themselves from the shackles of poverty, oppression, disease and exploitation and winning liberation once and for all.

a solemn memorial meeting sponsored by the bangladesh-china friendship association was held here on september 13. over 500 people from various circles attended the meeting.

members of the president's council of advisors, writers, professors, well-known public figures and a representative of the palestine liberation organization in bangladesh spoke at the meeting. they all highly praised the great contributions chairman mao tsetung made to the cause of the oppressed people of the world and held that chairman mao will live for ever in the hearts of the exploited and oppressed people throughout the world.

a resolution adopted at the meeting says: "we know that however profound their grief may be over the loss of their greatest leader, the heroic people of china will steadfastly continue to uphold the banner of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought. there is no power on earth, there is no disaster conceivable that can stop, even for a moment, the revolution they are carrying forward."

"in this hour of mourning, the people of bangladesh pledge to the great people of china, socialist land created by chairman mao, that our patriotic people are and shall remain with them in the world-wide struggle against expansionism, hegemonism, imperialism and racism," the resolution stresses.

a resolution adopted at another memorial meeting jointly sponsored by three bangladesh journalists organizations says that the great teachings and achievements left over by chairman mao tsetung "will continue to arouse millions of people in their struggle against all odds coming from the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, superpowers, hegemonists and expansionists."

many other meetings in memory of chairman mao tsetung were held in the last few days by bangladesh workers, youth, students, and cultural and educational institutions.

Bangladesh Chief of Army Staff and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

major general ziaur rahman, chief of army staff and deputy chief martial law administrator, sent a message on september 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the people and government of bangladesh, the members of the armed forces and i personally have been deeply grieved to learn about the passing away of chairman mao tsetung. he was not only the beloved leader of the great chinese people but also one of the greatest men that the world has ever seen. as a philosopher, statesman and above all as a revolutionary he has few peers. he was a most outstanding leader of man and his historic long march will never fade from human

memory. as a military strategist he founded the chinese people's liberation army. and as one who has transformed his country into one of the most important political forces in contemporary history, he will always evoke admiration of peoples around the world. the people of bangladesh as people elsewhere will always remember his signal contribution to history.

CHINA AND BARBADOS

Barbadian Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

prime minister of barbados john michael geoffrey adams in a message has expressed deepest sympathy to the government and people of the people's republic of china on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. his message reads:

the government and people of barbados would wish that an expression of their deepest sympathy be conveyed to the government and people of the people's republic of china on the occasion of the death of their revered leader chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Botswana

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu left here by plane this evening to attend the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the independence of botswana, at the invitation of the government of the republic of botswana.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, is member of the delegation.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and vice-minister of commerce kao hsiu.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Representative of President of Brazilian Chamber of Deputies Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

on behalf of celio borja, president of the brazilian chamber of deputies, fernando neiva called at the chinese embassy in brasilia on september 18 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from brasilia.

a number of brazilian deputies and journalists who had visited china, as well as other brazilian friends also called at the embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND CANADA

Speaker of Canadian Senate, Other Personages Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 19, 1976)

renaude lapointe, speaker of the canadian senate, called at the chinese embassy here on september 15 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

earlier, president of the privy council mitchell sharp, and a number of ministers and vice-ministers of the canadian government, as well as members of parliament had paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy since september 11.

calling at the chinese embassy to mourn for chairman mao also were: canadian friendly personages james g. endicott and prof. paul t. k. lin, leading members of canada-china friendship associations in montreal, toronto, ottawa and other cities as well as workers, students, women and representatives of chinese residents and taiwan compatriots from ottawa, montreal, toronto, winnepeg, halifax and other cities of canada.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

over 1,000 people paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy from september 9 to 18.

the national flag was flown at half-mast over the building of the canadian department for external affairs on september 9, 10, 16, 17, and 18 to mourn for chairman mao tsetung. the national flag over the parliament house was also flown at half-mast.

memorial meetings for chairman mao tsetung were held in the past few days by canada-china friendship associations and overseas chinese organizations in ottawa, montreal, toronto, halifax, edmonton and other places in the country.

more than 700 people have made condolence calls at the chinese consulate-general in vancouver since september 9. among them were members of the provincial legislative assembly, leading members of canada-china friendship associations and overseas chinese organizations in vancouver and in the province of british columbia. on september 18, the canadian national flag was flown at half-mast over the provincial government and provincial court of british columbia.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian President Mourns Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

colombian president alfonso lopez michelsen and foreign minister indalecio lievano asked colombia's permanent representative to the united nations to send a letter to chinese permanent representative to the u.n. huang hua to express their deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter dated september 13 says that president lopez and foreign minister lievano express deep condolences of the colombian government and people to the government and people of the people's republic of china on the death of the great historic figure of this century chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Speaker of Egyptian People's Assembly Mourns
Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

sayed marei, speaker of the people's assembly of the arab republic of egypt, sent a message on september 15 to the chinese leadership, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i received with deep sorrow the news of the death of the great leader mao tsetung. we do not forget his courageous attitude towards peace all over the world and his support to the arab peoples. on behalf of the members of the people's assembly of the arab republic of egypt and in my own name, please accept, your excellency, our heartfelt condolences.

i am confident that the ties of friendship between our two countries which were established by chairman mao will become closer for the benefits of our two peoples and for the sake of consolidating peace based on justice.

Egyptian Vice President Mourns Passing of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

mohamed hosni mubarak, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "i have been afflicted to learn the sad news of the passing away of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. while extending to your excellency and the great people of china deepest sympathies and sincerest condolences i remember with appreciation and admiration the enormous efforts the late leader exerted for his country and people."

CHINA AND GRENADA

Grenadian Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

prime minister of grenada eric gairy has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending to him heartfelt sympathy on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it is with deep regret that news of the death of chairman mao has been received in grenada.

on behalf of the government and people of grenada and on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt sympathy.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek People Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 19, 1976)

more than 850 people of various circles called at the chinese embassy here in the past few days to express deep grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung. a meeting was held here yesterday in memory of chairman mao tsetung. meanwhile, the chinese embassy received hundreds of telegrams and letters of condolence from various parts of the country.

the representatives of the central committee of the organization of marxist-leninists of greece called at the chinese embassy to convey deep condolences and laid a wreath.

condolence calls were also made by representatives of trade unions and other mass organizations. among the mourners were workers, students, aged people and housewives with their children.

among the mourners was nicolas kitsikis, a friendly greek personage of 89 who went to the embassy assisted by his relatives. he wrote in the book of condolence: "mourn with profound grief for chairman mao tsetung, the greatest statesman of the world."

many of the mourners were tearful when they stood in silent tribute. some others sobbed and lingered long before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

the memorial meeting held here yesterday evening was attended by more than 1,000 people. a huge streamer hung over the portrait of chairman mao tsetung carried the inscription: "eternal glory to comrade mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of our times". the meeting heard a memorial speech by the representative of the revolutionary communist movement of greece. the hall resounded with shouts of "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought" and "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china", before the meeting wound up to the strains of the "internationale".

CHINA AND GUADELOUPE

Central Committee of Guadeloupe Workers' Party Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

the central committee of the workers' party of guadeloupe on september 18 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere and painful condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with profound grief we learned of the departure of chairman mao tsetung, the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, which inflicted an immense loss on the chinese people and the peoples of the world. in the name of the workers' party of guadeloupe and the guadeloupian people, we express sincere and painful condolences to the glorious communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people. we are convinced that the communist party of china and the chinese people will continue to hold aloft the red banner of the revolutionary line of chairman mao.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 19, 1976)

saddam hussein, vice-chairman of the iraqi revolutionary command council, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

saddam hussein stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao, then wrote in the condolence book, "china has lost a great leader who made numerous praise worthy contributions to the building of socialism. we express condolences and sympathy to the friendly chinese government and people as well as to his bereaved family."

among others who have made condolence calls at the embassy in the past few days are members of the regional leadership of the iraqi arab baath socialist party, cabinet ministers, generals of the armed forces and friends from all walks of life.

the callers also include diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited here and palestinian freedom fighters.

CHINA AND IRELAND

Dublin University College Football Team of National University of Ireland Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

the dublin university college football team of the national university of ireland left here for kwangchow today on its way home.

the football team arrived in peking on september 19 after touring shanghai, changsha, nanchang and hangchow. chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met with leader of the team david andrews in peking, and they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Organizations Hold Memorial Meetings on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 20, 1976)

a solemn memorial meeting was held by the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china at the borromini palace here yesterday morning to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung.

lining the passage to the mourning hall were 24 photographs of chairman mao at different periods of life and evergreens. a streamer on the rostrum carried the inscription in chinese and italian: "eternal glory to mao tsetung excl." the national flags of italy and china and the crepe-draped portrait of the late chairman mao were hung on the backdrop.

when the memorial meeting began, the national anthem of china was played and all the mourners stood in silent tribute.

giorgio zucchetti, secretary general of the association, delivered a memorial speech. he said, "our chinese friends, our own people and all peoples of the world were plunged into deep sorrow by the passing of chairman mao tsetung."

chairman mao tsetung "was one of the greatest men of our times," he continued. the people of the world "know through personal experience the role played by chairman mao tsetung in their struggle for progress and a bright future."

representatives of the association's branches in various cities also delivered eulogies on behalf of friends in the branches.

the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) held a meeting here on september 12 to pay tribute to chairman mao tsetung. similar memorial meetings were held here on september 18 by the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) and other organizations.

in milan, thousands of people rallied and marched through the streets on september 18 in deep mourning of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

takeo fukuda, deputy prime minister of japan, on september 9 sent a condolence message on the passing of chairman mao tsetung to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "i am deeply grieved to learn the shocking news of the passing of mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china."

Japanese People Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 21, 1976)

japanese people held meetings to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

550 people took part in a memorial meeting jointly sponsored by japanese marxist-leninist parties and organizations on september 18.

kuraji anzai said in a memorial speech that "the passing of comrade mao tsetung is not only a tremendous loss to the chinese people, but also an inestimable loss to the proletariat and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the whole world as well as to us japanese proletariat and the entire japanese people." "comrade mao tsetung founded the communist party of china and the chinese people's liberation army, saliently and creatively combined the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and led the chinese revolution to victory," he said. "the victory of the chinese revolution fundamentally changed the situation in the world, particularly in asia, and contributed immeasurably to the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations," he noted.

anzai said, "after the victory of the chinese revolution, comrade mao tsetung led the great work of china's socialist construction. comrade mao tsetung pointed out that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society and expounded for the first time in the

history of the development of marxism the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and initiated the magnificent great proletarian cultural revolution."

he said, "we should never forget that at a time when various trends of modern revisionism headed by khrushchov flooded and vitiated the international communist movement, the great marxist comrade mao tsetung rose to launch a resolute struggle to frustrate revisionism, standing at the forefront to defend the purity and revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism. this great struggle is more magnificent compared with the struggle waged by lenin against kautsky and other renegades of the second international. through this magnificent struggle we were all enlightened and came out to rebel against miyamoto revisionism which is a branch of modern revisionism and is rotten to the core. through this struggle we are more convinced than ever that mao tsetung thought is genuine revolutionary marxism-leninism of our time. we will hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and take mao tsetung thought as our guiding ideology."

shosaku itai spoke next. he said, "comrade mao tsetung was the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the contemporary era. comrade mao tsetung led the chinese people in winning the great victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist new democratic revolution and then, in winning the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction when he led the chinese people in continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

itai said, "the red banner of the international proletariat, from the paris commune through the russian october socialist revolution, was passed on to the chinese revolution. today we can see that a great struggle to overthrow the old world of imperialism is advancing vigorously, with the third world as its main force and with the chinese people standing at the forefront under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung. and comrade mao tsetung was precisely the great leader standing and fighting as the vanguard in this struggle of world historic significance. comrade mao tsetung was the great teacher not only heartily respected by the chinese people but also by the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world. comrade mao tsetung's great services to the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and to the communist cause are immortal."

itai said, "the normalization of relations between japan and china realized under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung in 1972 laid the foundation

for the development of japan-china friendly relations and the unity between the peoples of the two countries." he said, "in the japanese people's struggle for independence and keeping initiative in their own hands, it is an indispensable and important task to strengthen the unity between the japanese and chinese peoples. we firmly uphold the proletarian internationalist spirit for which comrade mao tsetung has set a good example. it is imperative to make further efforts to strengthen the unity between our party and the communist party of china and the unity between the japanese and chinese peoples."

takaharu sumioka said in his speech that "comrade mao tsetung teaches us: 'the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution.' in mourning the passing of comrade mao tsetung we express our determination to firmly abide by this teaching of his. we will take marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought as the guiding principle, wage a resolute struggle against soviet revisionism and miyamoto revisionism and uphold the principles of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he said, "we are determined to abide by the revolutionary strategic principles charted by comrade mao tsetung, and, together with the broad masses of the japanese people, fight resolutely against the exploitation, oppression and rule by the japanese monopoly bourgeoisie, fight resolutely against hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, make preparations for coping with the danger of a new world war which the two superpowers may unleash, and, carrying out comrade mao tsetung's behests, strive vigorously for the victory of the japanese revolution and for the long-range cause of communism."

on the same day, 350 people including representatives of workers, peasants, students as well as progressive figures from tokyo and various places of japan also held a memorial meeting in tokyo.

tetsuji okuma said in a memorial speech: "comrade mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era" and "the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss to the communists and revolutionary people the world over." he said, "comrade mao tsetung's thought is immortal. we must study well the great thought and inexhaustible, rich theory of comrade mao tsetung, carry out his behests and develop the revolutionary cause of our country."

members of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) at various levels grievously mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung in various forms.

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held a memorial meeting on the afternoon of september 18. mourners observed silent tribute in front of the portrait of chairman mao. then with deepest grief they listened to a tape recording of the japanese version of the message to the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

chairman hisao kuroda of the association emphasized in his memorial speech that the great leader chairman mao tsetung made tremendous contribution to the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china. "we will carry out chairman mao's behests and make common efforts for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty".

during the mass memorial rally held on the tienanmen square on the afternoon of september 18 a great number of japanese workers, peasants and students stood in silent tribute in workshops, the countryside and schools.

CHINA AND KOREA

New Chinese Ambassador to Korea Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

lu chih-hsien, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for his post by air today.

Central Committee of South Korea's
Revolutionary Party for Reunification
Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

the central committee of south korea's revolutionary party for reunification sent a message of condolence on september 11 to the central committee of the communist party of china, offering deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "the passing away of comrade mao tsetung is a great loss not only to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to us south korean people and the revolutionary people of the world."

it adds, "comrade mao tsetung was the great leader of the chinese people who dedicated himself completely to the victory of the chinese revolution and the revolutionary cause of the international working class from the time he embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle to the last breath of his life."

it says, "comrade mao tsetung extended class solidarity and support to our revolutionary party for reunification in the struggle for realizing the revolutionary cause of reunification and encouraged with might and main the entire south korean people who have risen in the anti-u.s., national salvation war under the leadership of our party.

"the whole life and shining fighting exploits of comrade mao tsetung are the living example of a proletarian revolutionary who dedicated his all to the struggle for the victory of the liberation cause of the oppressed peoples.

"though the heart of comrade mao tsetung ceased beating, his precious exploits will be immortal."

CHINA AND LAOS

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned
in Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Sept. 21, 1976)

over 2,600 representatives of government departments and mass organizations, personages of various circles and chinese residents in laos called at the chinese embassy here from september 14 to 18 to pay deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the lao friends and chinese residents, wearing black armbands in deep sorrow, paid silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. they showed boundless grief over his death and held his name in solemn memory.

many friends telephoned or wrote to the chinese embassy here in eulogy of chairman mao. a student said in his letter: "i, on behalf of my whole family, express profound condolences over the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the people's republic of china and progressive mankind. we will bear in mind forever his exploits which led us to a world of light. and we will march forward along the road charted by him."

another friend expressed the confidence that "the chinese people will follow the behests of chairman mao and achieve new successes in their struggle."

local party and government leaders, functionaries and mass representatives in phong saly province called at the chinese consulate-general in the province to deeply mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung. wearing black armbands and white flowers they entered in silence into the mourning hall and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. some of them failed to restrain their grief and wept. one of the mourners wrote in the condolence book: "we will bear in mind forever the immense contributions the outstanding great teacher chairman mao made to the world revolution and the lao revolution", and "eternal glory to chairman mao's revolutionary spirit".

chinese residents in phong saly province also called grievously at the chinese consulate-general to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao. on the afternoon of september 18 the chinese residents in that province held a solemn memorial meeting.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Press Eulogizes Chairman Mao Tsetung's Monumental Contributions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

the sad news that chairman mao tsetung passed away was a shock and caused deep grief to the latin american people. to honour the memory of chairman mao, newspapers in many of its countries published editorials, commentaries and articles, praising his immortal feat in leading the chinese revolution to victory and his magnificent contributions to the world revolution.

beginning from september 10, newspapers and radio and t.v. stations in latin american countries devoted much space to the news of the passing of chairman mao and feature photos of the chairman to eulogize his monumental contributions.

"el nacional" of mexico points out in an editorial: "for mexico and the third world, mao tsetung, one of the greatest men of the present century, was a great friend of the poor countries and a teacher of all mankind."

"el sol de mexico" says in a signed commentary: chairman mao tsetung has passed away, but "his works and actions will spread far and wide and be immortal. he will live forever in people's hearts for generations to come."

an editorial in peru's "la prensa" praises china's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated by chairman mao as one "keeping the combat banners flying". the works of chairman mao, it adds, constitute an invulnerable ideological treasury.

antonio fernandez arce, a peruvian friend who was received by chairman mao during a visit to china, writes his indelible impressions in "la prensa". he describes chairman mao as "a great teacher who has physically disappeared from the scene but has left behind his works and teachings".

an editorial in the peruvian daily "la cronica" declares, despite the big difference in the type of society between china and peru, the fraternity existing between the two countries prompts us to closely embrace that oriental people who are experiencing a painful moment because of the departure of mao tsetung who was their luminous guide and knew how to lead them in the implacable struggle against imperialism and foreign intervention, and was a revolutionary leader in solidarity with countries of the third world."

it says, "the life of chairman mao tsetung is inscribed in the history not only of the chinese people but of all mankind."

an article by the editor-in-chief of guyana's "sunday chronicle", carl blackman, says that chairman mao tsetung "struggled to the end of his days to transform the chinese into a race of socialist-minded, community-orientated people". "if third world countries in particular hail the chinese progress, it is because the dedicated chinese have pointed to a path to progress for the poor nations," the article points out.

the venezuelan weekly "que hacer" carries an article saying: "the teachings of mao tsetung, founder of the communist party of china, the people's liberation army and the people's republic of china, are a legacy to the whole world today and they will continue to shine everlastingly over the people and nations throughout the world." it recalls: "the great chinese leader perceived at every moment the dangers which threatened the chinese revolution, combating all right and 'left' deviations, conducted the glorious communist party of china successfully towards victory." the article says: "for the latin american peoples, what is important today is to assimilate his teachings in the light of the realities in each of our countries."

CHINA AND LIBYA

President of Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

colonel muammer al gaddafi, president of the revolutionary command council of the libyan arab republic, sent a message on september 14 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with deep sorrow and regret, we learned of the passing away of his excellency mao tsetung. in the name of the revolutionary command council and the people of the libyan arab republic and in my name, i send you our deep condolences for this great loss. please convey to the widow of his excellency mao tsetung our condolences.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 20, 1976)

huan hsiang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the grand duchy of luxembourg, presented his credentials to grand duke of luxembourg h.r.h. jean today, according to a report from luxembourg.

grand duke h.r.h. jean and his wife had a friendly conversation with ambassador huan hsiang and his wife after the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Shantung Women's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Tananarive

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Sept. 20, 1976)

the visiting shantung women's basketball team of china played its first friendly match here yesterday with the women's basketball team of the china-madagascar sports association of tananarive.

among the 5,000 people watching the match were malagasy prime minister justin rakotoniaina, member of the supreme council of revolution raymond maro and minister of youth richard christian remi. chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung was present.

prior to the match, all the spectators observed one-minute silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

the basketball ground was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries. the chinese and malagasy players won warm applause of the spectators for their excellent skill and fine sportsmanship.

the shantung basketball team led by liu ching-o arrived here on september 6 on a friendly visit to madagascar and was received by minister of youth richard christian remi on the following day.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands-China Foundation Meeting Mourns for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

the netherlands-china foundation held a meeting in amsterdam on september 16 to pay homage to the late great leader chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 600 people present were members of the foundation and other personages. they stood in silence before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. a wreath presented by the foundation was placed in front of the portrait.

v.d. linden, council member of the foundation, delivered a eulogy on the glorious life of revolutionary struggles of the late great chinese leader.

professor w.f. wertheim also addressed the meeting. he said, "the death of mao tsetung, one of the greatest figures in human history, is not only a great loss to the chinese people, but also deprives all mankind of one of the world's greatest men."

he added, "mao tsetung was an outstanding revolutionary thinker, who most successfully applied his revolutionary thinking to practice."

similar memorial meetings were held by the foundation in utrecht, nijmegen, the hague, rotterdam, tilburg and other cities to pay tribute to chairman mao tsetung.

Leaders of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations of Netherlands Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, k. de boer, political secretary of the central committee of the communist unity movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), and many friendly personages went to the chinese embassy in the netherlands in the past few days to offer deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to reports from the hague.

over 1,200 mourners from various circles called at the chinese embassy from september 10 to 18, including de graaff, director of the office of the royal household, and other high-ranking dutch government officials, officers as well as director of the london international institute for strategic studies van der beugel.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Lagos Rally in Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Lagos, Sept. 19, 1976)

several hundred people from various circles in the nigerian capital held a memorial rally yesterday afternoon to mourn deeply the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the rally, held in the lagos city hall, was sponsored by a committee of friends composed of four nigerian friends.

a portrait of chairman mao tsetung was hung on the rostrum. when the rally began, all participants, in a solemn mood of grief, stood in silent tribute to chairman mao for three minutes.

a memorial speech was read out at the rally. it said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung "has plunged the entire people of the world into profound grief." he was "a great supporter of the national liberation movements in all continents" and "a true theoretical successor to marx, engels and lenin", it noted.

the memorial speech continued, "the brilliant success scored by him in the process of emancipating one quarter of the human race has made mao tsetung a teacher and inspirer of all mankind." "he has proved conclusively that only through self-reliance can the countries of the third world achieve progress within the context of real independence," it added.

it also pointed out that in world affairs, china under the leadership of chairman mao defeated "the strategy of nuclear blackmail that lay behind the nuclear non-proliferation treaty" and pursued a "policy of aid without hegemony."

after the memorial speech was read out, a dozen representatives from all walks of life also spoke acclaiming the immense contributions of chairman mao tsetung. a. efunkoya, chairman of the nigerian

table tennis association and medical doctor, said that chairman mao tsetung was "a great organizer and leader of the chinese people. his greatness can be gleaned from many attributes he showed at various times during his many years of devoted service to his nation -- china, and to the people of the world." he said that respected chairman mao tsetung has left us, "but his great spirit will live and march on for centuries."

editor in chief of the nigerian monthly magazine "afriscope" uche chukumerije in his speech paid tribute to chairman mao's success in uniting the 800 million chinese people. he stressed that the african countries and people should also strengthen their unity in the struggle against racism, colonialism and imperialism.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanians Mourn for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Panama City, Sept. 19, 1976)

nearly 200 people from various circles of panama held a rally here yesterday evening to mourn for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

as the meeting began, all the participants stood in silent tribute for three minutes.

carlos perez herrera, member of the panamanian national legislation commission, said at the meeting that the panamanian people, who are fighting for the recovery of full sovereignty over part of their territory -- the canal zone, take chairman mao as an example of fighting. to the panamanian people, he said, "this revolutionary teacher still lives, and will live forever." he added that chairman mao's thought will be an unquenchable torch that will forever illuminate the coming generations.

alvaro menendez franco, a panamanian friend who was received by chairman mao in his visit to china, said that chairman mao tsetung was the teacher and great helmsman of the world revolution. the example he set, the road he took, his guiding thought, the numerous battles he fought, his plainness, great wisdom, and full devotion to the international proletariat "are all the legacies which he left to us". tears shed by the world people for the death of chairman mao "have converged into thousands of rivers". they are firmly convinced that the banner of chairman mao tsetung

will never fall down and that this banner will guide the various peoples of the world to liberation by combining the universal truth of mao tsetung thought with the concrete revolutionary practice of the various countries.

other speakers at the meeting also eulogized chairman mao for his magnificent exploits and deeply mourned over his death.

the memorial meeting ended amid the solemn strains of "the east is red".

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvians Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 19, 1976)

people of various social strata in lima and many other places of peru have honoured in various forms the memory of the late chairman mao tsetung in the past few days.

so far about 2,000 representatives of workers, peasants and students from callao, trujillo and some remote places, inhabitants in the capital and many peruvian friends of various other social strata have paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy here. before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung they stood in silence in memory of his historic exploits.

from september 13 to 18, miners in central peru attended various functions to mourn for chairman mao tsetung. a memorial rally was held by miners in the mining zone of cero de pasco yesterday.

the peruvian-chinese cultural institute and several other organizations arranged various functions to pay homage to chairman mao tsetung. about 500 students drove to the chinese embassy on september 17. holding aloft portraits of chairman mao tsetung, they observed silence with raised hands in front of the embassy gate. their representatives then offered condolences in the mourning hall. after that, they joined their fellow students in shouting "eternal glory to the great revolutionary teacher mao tsetung excl." "he lives in the hearts of the people excl." and other slogans.

five memorial meetings were held on september 9 at san marcos university, the biggest national institute of higher learning in peru. about 20,000

students wearing black armbands attended these meetings. a communique distributed at the meetings says that chairman mao was the unique and indisputable teacher of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america who are struggling to free themselves from the fetters of colonial and semi-colonial oppression by the two superpowers.

peruvian friends of cultural and scientific circles also honoured the memory of chairman mao tsetung by holding memorial meetings and showing films featuring the great achievements of new china in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

upon learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, five painters in ayacucho collectively painted in one day a four-metre-high portrait of chairman mao. from september 13 to 18, some 500 inhabitants of ayacucho came each day to pay homage to chairman mao tsetung before this portrait.

newspapers in lima and other places have devoted considerable space to news about the world-wide mourning on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they carried editorials, commentaries and articles eulogizing chairman mao tsetung's magnificent exploits or cherishing his memory. a number of papers reprinted some of chairman mao's brilliant poems.

many peruvian and other latin american friends have sent messages of sincere condolence to the chinese embassy in peru.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese President, Prime Minister, National Assembly President Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

president antonio ramalho eanes and prime minister mario soares of the republic of portugal, and president of the portuguese national assembly vasco da gama fernandes have sent separate messages to chinese leaders, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

president antonio ramalho eanes' message reads:

with the death of chairman mao tsetung, china and the world have lost one of the greatest statesmen

of our century. i ask you to accept my deep sorrow and to convey to chairman mao tsetung's widow my sincere condolences.

prime minister mario soares' message reads:

in the name of the portuguese government and in my own name, please accept, mr. premier, our expression of most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. chairman mao tsetung was a personality who left a mark in the history of our century. chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the chinese people during the long march for their liberation, the builder of a new society in the centre of asia and the intransigent spokesman of the anti-imperialist struggle, merits international respect. the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a very great loss to the chinese people. but we are convinced that his example will keep the people's republic of china on the road to a just and conscious society, which is the common objective firmly fixed by the chinese people.

the message of national assembly president vasco da gama fernandes reads:

in the name of the national assembly of the republic of portugal i extend to your excellency and the chinese people my condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great statesman of this century.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leoneans Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 19, 1976)

a seminar to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung was jointly organized here on september 17 by the central committee of the all people's congress (apc) of sierra leone, the apc youth league, the apc women's organization and the sierra leone-china friendship society.

a portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung was hung at the meeting hall, and wreaths presented by the sponsors were laid on both sides of the portrait.

attending the seminar were apc assistant national general secretary d.f. shears, wife of president siaka stevens mrs. rebecca stevens, wife of vice-president sorie ibrahim koroma mrs. mabinty koroma, vice-president

of the apc youth league j.s. sankoh, secretary-general of the apc women's organization k.o. cozier, chairman of the sierra leone-china friendship society f.l. sesay, and friends of all circles.

d.f. shears presided over the seminar.

j.e. sankoh pointed out in his speech: "all the victories of the chinese people were achieved under the leadership of chairman mao." in her speech, secretary-general k.o. cozier said, "i am greatly convinced that the selfless determination, the sacrifices chairman mao made and his great works will go down in the annals of history."

chairman f.l. sesay spoke highly of the great contributions made by chairman mao to the world revolution. he said, "i am convinced that the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the chinese people and the third world countries. chairman mao tsetung was the rescuer of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. he was the greatest marxist of our contemporary era."

after the speeches, all the participants stood in silent tribute for two minutes. a sierra leonean traditional vigil-keeping ceremony was the held at 10:00 p.m. of september 17 till the small hours of september 18 by the tribute-paying seminar.

on september 11, over 350 local workers and technicians working on the national stadium held a memorial meeting at its construction site and observed a five minutes' silence. representatives of workers from different sections spoke at the meeting.

for the past few days, more than 700 people including local officials, farmers, teachers and students have made condolence calls at the residence of the chinese medical team in rotifunk, southern province. an old woman of over 60 stood in front of the portrait of chairman mao and said with tears in her eyes, "i thank you with my whole heart. it is you who sent the chinese medical team here to cure my disease."

many sierra leonean people in various provinces called at the places, where the chinese technical personnel were working, to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. some came braving heavy rains and many others came from afar with their families. they expressed their firm confidence that the friendship between the sierra leonean and chinese people will surely be strengthened daily.

over the past ten days, the chinese embassy here has received many telegrams or letters of condolence from various parts of the country.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

d. n. nadunge, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist), sent a letter on september 11 to the central committee of the communist party of china, offering most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says,

"the central committee and all members of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) are filled with deepest grief at the sad news of the passing away of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the most respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people, great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world."

it says that chairman mao tsetung was "the architect and leader of the chinese revolution. he masterly integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the chinese revolution. he inspired and led the chinese people in a protracted and arduous struggle against all enemies of the chinese people, transforming backward, feudal old china to the modern, socialist new china of to-day. all the victories and achievements of the chinese people are inseparable from the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. his teachings inspired and guided the revolutionary struggle of the international proletariat and all oppressed nations and people of the world. chairman mao tsetung inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism."

it adds, "chairman mao tsetung dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and to the cause of communism. his brilliant and inestimable contributions to the chinese people, the international proletariat and revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal."

it says, "the death of chairman mao tsetung is an immense and irretrievable loss to the chinese people and all oppressed humanity. the beacon of mao tsetung thought will shine forever more brilliantly and continue to inspire and guide all mankind."

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Leaders and People Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 19, 1976)

sudanese leaders and more than 2,100 people from all walks of life have called in the past few days at the chinese embassy here and residences of the chinese technical teams and chinese medical teams to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

acting speaker of the sudanese people's assembly arop yor called at the chinese embassy on september 11, heading a delegation of the assembly. he said, "the death of chairman mao is a great loss to china. but the chinese revolution will continue because it represents the aspiration and aim of the people of the whole world."

general secretary of the sudanese socialist union abu gasim mohamed ibrahim visited the chinese embassy on september 12 at the head of a delegation of the union, its members included assistant general secretary omar el-hag musa and secretaries of various committees of the union.

calling at the chinese embassy were also a delegation from the ministry of culture and information led by minister bona malwal, minister of finance, planning and national economy mamoun beheiry, minister of public service and administrative reform abdel rahman abdulla, minister of construction and public works mustafa osman hassan, minister of transport and communications dr. bashir abbadi, minister of education dafalla el hag yousif as well as a number of ministers of state and other high-ranking government officials.

senior officers of the sudanese people's armed forces, friendly personages from all walks of life and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also called at the chinese embassy.

in juba, regional minister of affairs of the presidency and the high executive council for the southern region natale olwak went to the residence of the chinese medical team on the evening of september 9 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung on behalf of sudanese vice-president and president of the high executive council for the southern region abel alier. on the same evening abel alier said in a statement that the world has lost a great thinker of the 20th century in the passing of chairman mao tsetung. "to our friends, members of the chinese medical team in the southern region, the government and people in the region express their deep condolences on the death of the great leader," the statement added.

also calling at the residence of the chinese medical team were regional ministers, the commissioner of east equatoria province and friends of various circles.

in wad medani, abu el gasim hashim, political bureau member of the sudanese socialist union and commissioner of gezira province, called at the residence of the chinese technical team working on medani-gadaref road and the medani-hantoub blue nile bridge project on september 14 to extend condolences. he said: "it is a pride for the chinese people to have a great thinker and revolutionary like chairman mao tsetung. he led the chinese people in building china into a strong and powerful country in a short period of time. internationally he played a historical role in the formation of the third world to confront the two superpowers."

all sudanese and foreign ships in the red sea harbour of the port sudan, in response to the initiative of the sudan port authority, sounded their sirens for three minutes at 9 a.m. (3 p.m. peking time) on september 18 in mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

Sudanese Vice President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

mohammed el baghir ahmed, vice-president of the democratic republic of the sudan, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "i have received with great sorrow the sad news of the passing away of the great chinese leader mao tsetung. we are all the poorer for his loss. in his person the whole world loses a most talented thinker, a rare leader."

"his thought and his action have radiantly shone throughout the world as a guiding star. the whole of the progressive world mourns his death with profound sorrow.

"as vice-president of a country who has always maintained loyal friendship with the people's republic of china, i offer my heartfelt condolences to your excellency and through you to the great chinese people and their government," it concludes.

CHINA AND SYRIA

More Syrian Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy
to Mourn Departure of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 19, 1976)

more
syrian leaders and personages have called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the callers include premier abdel rahman khleifawi, minister of state for foreign affairs abdul karim adi, assistant secretary general of the regional leadership of the syrian arab baath socialist party mohammed jabir bajbouj and eight other members of the regional leadership of the party, commander-in-chief of the people's army mohammed ali, other high-ranking government officials, leading members of trade unions, and youth, women and student organizations as well as noted figures of various circles.

premier khleifawi told chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang, "on behalf of the syrian government and people, i express deep condolences to the friendly chinese people on the loss of their great leader."

president of the palestinian national council khaled fahoum, leading members of palestinian commando organizations, representatives of palestinian mass organizations have also paid tribute to chairman mao tsetung at the chinese embassy.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here have also called at the chinese embassy to express sorrow at the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe
Gives Premiere in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 20, 1976)

the song
and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china presented its premiere here yesterday evening.

among those watching the performance were, syrian minister for culture and national guidance najah attar, minister for health madani al khiami, minister for euphrates dam sobhi kahhaleh, vice-minister for defence awad bagh, assistant minister for culture and national guidance adib lagemi, assistant minister

for health mustafa bath, and other high-ranking officials and friends from all walks of life.

chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here were also present.

at the end of the performance, a slogan "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and syria" appeared in chinese and arabic on the backdrop, and the whole audience immediately burst into prolonged applause. ministers attar, khiami and kahhaleh in the company of the troupe leader and the chinese ambassador, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists, congratulating them on their success.

yesterday morning, minister attar received the leader and deputy leaders of the troupe which arrived here on september 14.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Armymen, People in Thai People's Armed Force Base Areas Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

patriotic armymen and people in the base areas of the thai people's armed forces deeply mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung in various forms in the past few days, according to "the voice of the people of thailand".

the radio said that to express sorrow and condolences on the passing of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung, the fighters of the people's liberation army, the revolutionary organs and the people in all base areas of thailand carried out memorial activities from september 9 to 15.

grievous and solemn memorial ceremonies were held in various areas and working units. leading comrades of these working units delivered memorial speeches. at the ceremonies, representatives of the fighters of the people's liberation army, the militia, the mass organizations and the administrative organs at various levels praised the brilliant history of chairman mao tsetung in devoting his whole lofty life to the liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and to the international communist movement. they pointed out: "chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist-leninist of our time. he inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the struggle against the class enemies inside and outside the party, both at home and abroad."

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Foreign Minister Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Lome, Sept. 20, 1976)

edem
kodjo, foreign minister of the republic of togo, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to extend on behalf of his government profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Leaders Pay Condolences Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Ankara, Sept. 19, 1976)

on behalf
of president of the republic of turkey fahri koruturk, principal secretary of the president's office fuat bayramoglu called at the chinese embassy here on september 14 to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

turkish deputy premier alparslan turkes and minister of foreign affairs ihsan sabri caglayangil paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy on september 13 and september 10 respectively.

bulent ecevit, former premier and president of the turkish republican people's party, called at the chinese embassy on september 11 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

ozdemir benler, who visited china recently as special envoy of the turkish president, called at the chinese embassy on september 10 to extend his condolences.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy also were other turkish government officials, members of the grand national assembly, friendly personages and people from various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here.

before leaving for a visit abroad, president of the turkish senate tekin ariburun sent a message of condolence to chinese ambassador to turkey wei yung-

ching, expressing profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. over the past few days, the chinese embassy here has received messages and letters of condolence from different parts of turkey to express condolences.

on september 18, flags were flown at half-mast at the presidential palace and foreign ministry to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

zayed bin sultan al nahayyan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message on september 12 to the chinese leadership, extending sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have learned the sad news of the passing of the great leader, the late his excellency mr. mao tsetung who had sincerely devoted his life to the welfare of his people, standing firm and with conviction by the side of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. the passing of this great leader is a tremendous loss. in the name of the people and government of the united arab emirates and on my own behalf i extend to your excellency, his family and the entire people of the people's republic of china our deepest sympathy and sincere condolences on your sad bereavement.

CHINA AND US

US Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Party Arrive in China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1976)

u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and mrs. mansfield, and senator john g. glenn jr. and mrs. glenn, arrived here by air today for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were met at the airport by yuan tung-lin, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the

shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

mike mansfield and his party left shanghai later this afternoon to tour wuhsi and nanking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front
Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1976)

the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front sent a message to the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference on september 12. expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

we were grieved beyond measure to learn of the passing of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and honorary chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, an outstanding revolutionary activist, the great leader of the chinese people and the esteemed and beloved friend of the vietnamese people.

we, on behalf of all the member organizations of the viet nam fatherland front and the entire vietnamese people, extend to the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the fraternal chinese people and the family of comrade mao tsetung our deepest condolences.

in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the chinese and vietnamese peoples, chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, and president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party had jointly and meticulously nurtured the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of viet nam and china. the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, on behalf of the vietnamese people, expressed gratitude to chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people for their tremendous and valuable brotherly support and assistance to the cause of revolution of the vietnamese people, and will do our utmost to foster the splendid great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples making them more consolidated and everlasting.

Vietnamese People Deeply Mourn Passing of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 21, 1976)

people in viet nam, with a sense of profound sorrow, expressed in the last few days deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

on september 19, nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier and foreign minister, called at the chinese embassy here to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

from september 11 to 18, thousands of people in hanoi paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy. among the mourners were workers, cadres, soldiers of the people's army, students, local inhabitants and agricultural cooperative members from the suburbs. they slowly filed into the mourning hall of the embassy and bowed before the portrait of chairman mao. many of them shed tears. wreaths were laid.

paying condolence calls were also delegations from government departments including the foreign relations board of the v.n.w.p. central committee, the foreign ministry, the ministry of national defence, and the ministry of foreign trade, and delegations from mass organizations including the viet nam-china friendship association. these delegations also laid wreaths before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung and signed the book of condolence. some of the inscriptions read: "with boundless grief we mourn for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the esteemed and beloved friend of the vietnamese people."

a leading comrade of a factory in hanoi said during the visit, "the vietnamese people enjoyed enormous and effective support from chairman mao both during the anti-french war and the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the socialist construction after the nation-wide liberation. the friendship between the peoples of viet nam and china was nurtured personally by president ho and chairman mao. now the two leaders have departed. we must contribute to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of the two countries."

in the past few days, the chinese embassy received many letters of condolence from vietnamese people. vietnamese government departments and mass organizations also sent cables or letters to their counterparts in china expressing deep grief over the passing

of chairman mao tsetung and deep gratitude to chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for their support and assistance which was marked by revolutionary sentiments for the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people.

in the past few days 25 delegations from government departments and mass organizations in the port city of haiphong called at the haiphong office of the maritime bureau of the ministry of communications of china to offer condolences.

the thang long bridge joint enterprise, nam dinh textile plant, ninh binh power plant and factories in viet tri, bac thai, ha bac and other places sent representatives or delegations to offer deep condolences to the chinese workers and technicians who worked in these units.

according to a decision of the government council of viet nam, national flags were flown at half-mast on september 18 in mourning for chairman mao tsetung in all vietnamese government departments, army units, factories, mines, enterprises (including work sites), schools and vietnamese vessels in vietnamese ports.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoan Head of State Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, sent a message on september 13 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i wish to express personally and on behalf of the government and people of western samoa deepest sympathy to you and to all the citizens of the great people's republic of china on the tragic loss you have suffered on the death of your beloved chairman mao tsetung. having recently received the most gracious and considerate hospitality from you and your government and having had the opportunity to see the results of the efforts of the people of china, i believe it is obvious that chairman mao was indeed one of the greatest men of this century and that his inspiration and leadership have transformed the lives of the

people of china. with assurances of the deepest heartfelt and loving sympathy of the people of western samoa at this time of your grievous national sorrow.

1976 INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

1976 International Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Opens in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1976)

the 1976
shanghai international table tennis friendship invitational tournament opened at an inaugural ceremony in the shanghai indoor stadium yesterday morning.

to mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, all present at the ceremony observed one minute of silence to pay homage to chairman mao tsetung, at the request of chairman of the organizing committee chang chen-ya.

hsu yin-sheng, vice-chairman of the organizing committee and a leading member of the chinese table tennis association made an inaugural speech. he said: "the current friendship invitational tournament was originally scheduled to open on september 12. however, as we were busy preparing for the tournament, the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung passed away. the whole nation was in mourning. friends taking part in this tournament, from france, the federal republic of germany, japan, nigeria, romania, sweden and yugoslavia, all expressed profound condolences over the passing of chairman mao with feelings of great esteem, demonstrating their friendly feelings for the chinese people." hsu yin-sheng extended heartfelt thanks to these friends on behalf of the organizing committee of the tournament and the chinese table tennis association.

the aim of the chinese table tennis association in arranging the current tournament, he said, was to strengthen the friendship and unity among the people and players of various countries and to jointly improve their skill and technique in table tennis. in conclusion, he said, "we will work with friends of various countries to make the current friendship invitational tournament a success."

present at the opening ceremony were: chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; chang chen-ya, chairman, and hsu yin-sheng, tan shao-fa,

yin min, yeh po-shun and yu chang-chun, vice-chairmen, of the organizing committee; charles roesch, leader of the french t.t. delegation; dieter mauritz, leader of the t.t. delegation of the federal republic of germany; yaichiro yamamoto, leader, and kiyotaro hasegawa and mrs. hasegawa, advisers, of the japanese t.t. delegation; babatunde obisanya, leader of the nigerian t.t. delegation; nicolae dragu, leader of the romanian t.t. delegation; allan eriksson, leader of the swedish t.t. delegation; peter dular, leader of the yugoslav t.t. delegation; and fu chao-lou, leader of the chinese t.t. delegation.

the opening ceremony was followed by matches in the men's and women's singles, and men's, women's and mixed doubles. the good sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by the players won applause from a crowd of 18,000 spectators.

sixty men's and women's players from eight countries took part in the five individual events. they included d. surbek of yugoslavia, mitsuru kohno and norio takashima of japan, liang ko-liang of china, s. bengtsson of sweden, j. secretin of france, chang li of china, ann-christin hellman of sweden, sachiko yokota of japan, e. palatinus of yugoslavia, tomie edano of japan, and c. bergeret of france who are among the world's best players listed by the international table tennis federation.

in accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting of the leaders of the table tennis delegations from the eight countries, the current tournament staged the five individual events prior to the men's and women's team events and is scheduled to last from september 19 to 22.

Individual Events Conclude at International Table Tennis Tournament in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1976)

competition in the individual events at the shanghai 1976 international table tennis friendship invitational tournament concluded today after a total of 109 matches beginning yesterday morning.

in the finals held this afternoon, chinese player li chen-shih defeated compatriot liang ko-liang 3:1 (21:18, 21:19, 16:21, 22:20) to win the men's singles, and chang li, also from china, edged out team-mate ko hsin-ai 3:1 (21:15, 21:12, 16:21, 21:14) to carry off the women's singles title.

the french duo, j. secretin and p. birocheau, beat d. surbek and d. jurcic of yugoslavia 3:1 (25:23, 21:16, 13:21, 21:18) to emerge victors in the men's doubles finals. the women's doubles title went to the japanese pair of s. yokota and f. shinpo who downed chang li and chang teh-ying of china in three straight sets (23:21, 21:15, 21:19), and the mixed doubles finals was won by d. surbek and e. palatinus of yugoslavia who defeated japan's i. nakandakare and s. yokota in a drawn-out five-set series (19:21, 21:16, 16:21, 21:12, 23:21).

the thrill-packed final matches drew enthusiastic approval from the 18,000 spectators that packed the indoor stadium.

prizes were awarded by the organizing committee to the winners of the first three places in all the five individual events at a ceremony following the finals.

the semi-finalists in the five events were:

men's singles -- huang liang and kuo yao-hua, both from china;

women's singles -- yang ying and chang teh-ying, both from china;

men's doubles -- liang ko-liang/li chen-shih and huang liang/kuo yao-hua, both from china;

women's doubles -- u. hirschmuller/r. schmitz of the federal republic of germany and ko hsin-ai/yang ying of china; and

mixed doubles -- n. takashima/f. shinpo of japan and kuo yao-hua/chang li of china.

Shanghai International Table Tennis Tournament Winds Up First Stage of Team Events

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1976)

the 1976 shanghai international table tennis friendship invitational tournament wound up the first stage of the men's and women's team events this afternoon.

japan and the chinese "a" team came first in the two groups of the men's team event, followed by yugoslavia and sweden respectively. in the women's team event, the group winners were japan and

the chinese "a" team, with sweden and yugoslavia as the runners-up.

the japanese men's team defeated the yugoslav team 5:3 and the romanian team 5:1 in the group round robin series. the yugoslav team beat the romanian team 5:4.

in the other men's group, the chinese "a" team edged out the swedish team 5:1, the team of the federal republic of germany 5:0 and the french team 5:3. sweden beat federal germany 5:0 and france 5:3, and federal germany defeated france 5:4.

the japanese women's team defeated the romanian and swedish sides by the same score of 3:1 in one of the women's groups. sweden downed romania 3:1.

china won the other women's group series by beating yugoslavia, france and federal germany all by the score of 3:1. yugoslavia beat france 3:1 and federal germany 3:0, and france defeated federal germany 3:0.

in the second stage of the team events, which began this evening, the winner of each group was pitted against the runner-up in the other group, and the winners of these matches would meet in the finals to decide the first and second place winners of the team events. the losers would play to decide the third and fourth place getters. the fifth to seventh places would be fought out among the lower finishers in the group series on a similar scheme.

a total of 16 teams from france, federal germany, japan, romania, sweden, yugoslavia and china were involved in the men's and women's team events. another team entered by china in the tournament, the chinese "b" team, played in the group series of the men's and women's team events but was not counted in the team standing. its members were not entered in the individual events either. the nigerian men's team competed in the individual events only.

the second stage of the team events is scheduled to conclude tomorrow afternoon.

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PLA FIGHTERS' MEMORIAL MEETINGS FOR MAO TSETUNG

Oh Chairman Mao, Your Fighters Will Forever Yearn for You!

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1976)

At 3 p.m. on September 18, one million people of the capital gathered at T'ienanmen Square and solemnly held a memorial rally for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung. At a time the whole nation was in immense grief, the border and coastal defense fighters on the alert day and night also stood in respectful attention at their respective combat posts and joined the 800 million people in observing a three-minute silence and making three bows before the portrait of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They recalled Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements which shone like the sun and the moon, and conveyed the boundless grief of the fighters of the three armed services for the brilliant and wise commander. Every red heart yearned for Chairman Mao.

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Fighters at the Anti-Revisionist Outpost Deeply Mourn Chairman Mao

At the anti-revisionist outpost of Sinkiang, the commanders and fighters of a certain frontier defense post in a mountainous area held their own memorial meeting at a hill-top position. At the center of the meeting place was a portrait of Chairman Mao. Below the portrait were ten pots of green pines, and in front of it were wreaths carefully made with pine twigs, flowers, wild fruits and shrubs. On the slope at the foot of the wreaths were the big characters set with pure white stones: "Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung."

At 3 p.m., the snow-capped peaks bowed and the soughing of the wind in the pines chanted an elegy. The entire position was shrouded in an atmosphere of immense grief. The frontier guards stood in respectful attention, paid

silent tribute and bowed to Chairman Mao's portrait. Their army tunics were wet with tears. Political instructor Chang Ch'un-yü raised his right hand and led the cadres and fighters to make a solemn pledge: May the Party Central Committee and the people of the motherland put their hearts at rest! We will turn grief into strength, closely rally round the Party Central Committee and, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, effectively strengthen preparedness against war and the joint defense of the army and the people, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade us, and defend the frontiers of our great socialist motherland.

Liao Wen-fang, a fighter, had to be on duty at the observation post at 3 p.m. He repeatedly said to his squad leader: "Squad leader, I won't be able to take part in the memorial meeting. But please leave a place for me, because my heart wants to join the comrades in the ranks in mourning Chairman Mao whom we yearn for day and night!" He went to the sentry post before he was due, turned his face toward Peking and bowed in silence, thus conveying the high esteem and deep mourning of the frontier defense sentries for Chairman Mao, and at the same time vigilantly patrolling the front.

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The Heroic Naval Fighters Patrolling the East China Sea Vow To Be Chairman Mao's Good Fighters

On the East China Sea front of our motherland, an awe-inspiring fleet of the People's Navy was patrolling on the sea. The blue sea washed against the bulwarks of the war vessels, and white sea gulls hovered around the "August 1" army standards which were flown at half-mast. At 3 p.m. when the voice declaring the opening of the memorial rally was transmitted from T'ienanmen Square, the naval fighters took off their caps and stood at attention while the boats sounded their sirens. The heroically tragic sound of sirens, which carried the naval fighters' boundless reverence and yearning for Chairman Mao, echoed over the sea and in the sky. The naval fighters said: "Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao! Many a morning when we were at sea, we faced the rising red sun in the east and loudly sang 'The East Is Red" to salute you. Many a night when we were at sea, we turned our face toward Peking and looked at the Big Dipper, thinking of you. You are the never setting red sun in the hearts of us naval fighters. How we naval fighters yearn for you!"

On the bridge of the Boat "6305", Deputy Flotilla Chief Fan Cho-wen who was in command of the advancing fleet listened to the live broadcast of the memorial rally with tears brimming in his eyes. He was born in a poor peasant family of Chuang nationality. It was Chairman Mao who rescued him from the sea of hardship, and it was the sunshine and dew of Mao Tsetung thought that nurtured him to be a commander of the People's Navy. For more than two decades, with boundless loyalty for Chairman Mao, he fought day and night on the coastal defense front. He took part at different times in five sea battles, time and again rendered meritorious services to the people, and had the great fortune of meeting Chairman Mao in Peking. At this moment

of grief, he said: "Oh Chairman Mao! You are the great savior of the people of various nationalities. Your kindness will always be remembered by us generation after generation. For the sake of protecting the happy life we achieved through struggle under your leadership, and for the sake of carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by you, we must carry forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the line that "we can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas," and strive to win still greater victories.

Li Wen-sheng, a new fighter who joined the colors in Peking this year, was at that time on duty in the engine room. Son of a worker, he was brought up in Peking. He and his schoolmates had been inspected by the great leader Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square. At the time of enlistment, he stood on the Chinshui Bridge, looked up at Chairman Mao's portrait on the T'ienanmen Tower, raised his hand and vowed: "I will forever follow the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao and be a good fighter of Chairman Mao." He didn't expect that Chairman Mao would leave us forever. As he listened to the live broadcasts of the Peking mass memorial meeting, he could not stifle his grief and burst into tears. By the side of the humming engine, he raised his hand and vowed: "Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao! I am a new generation of the People's Navy brought up by your side. I will carry on the cause left behind by you and contribute my everything toward building a mighty navy, defending our motherland and liberating Taiwan."

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Air Force Fighters Infinitely Yearn for Chairman Mao As They Recall His Warm Reception

In a certain airfield on the Fukien Front, the airmen of the group to which heroic air force fighter Tu Feng-jui belonged in his lifetime stood in silence at the memorial meeting with tears in their eyes and joined the people of the whole country in deeply mourning the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Ch'en Ch'ing-luan, a comrade-in-arms of the late Tu Feng-jui and holder of a First Class Citation for merit, fixed his gaze on Chairman Mao's portrait and wept in grief as the happy scenes of his meeting Chairman Mao on eight occasions clearly flashed through his mind. Oh Chairman Mao! Every time you received us, you gave us air force fighters peerlessly tremendous inspiration and strength. Now you have left us forever, but your patient teachings will forever be imprinted in our minds and will guide us to fearlessly forge ahead along your revolutionary line forever.

The airmen listened in silence to the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council. Every word and sentence made them deeply yearn for the esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao and sparked tremendous strength for their resolution in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao. Deputy Group Leader Wang Jui-chung once represented his group to attend the National Day celebrations in Peking and had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. The majestic strains of "The East Is Red" struck at T'ienanmen Square and transmitted by radio waves

to the southeast coast, echoed in Wang Jui-chung's ears, and aroused all the more his heartfelt love and boundless reverence for the great leader Chairman Mao. He said: "Oh Chairman Mao, the great savior of the people! It was you who rescued me, a boy who begged for a living in the old society, from the sea of hardship and gave me iron wings to become a cadre of the air force units. For the sake of defending your revolutionary line and the great socialist country personally founded by you, I must study more properly your instructions and fearlessly forge ahead along the road of continued revolution!"

After the solemn memorial meeting ended, the airmen of the group to which Tu Feng-jui belonged in his lifetime rushed to the airfield right away and stood guard with vigilance increased a hundredfold by the side of the fighting hawks, ready at all times to take off to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade us.

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Frontier Guards on the Himalayas Will Forever Yearn for Chairman Mao--The Great Savior of the People of All Nationalities

On the snow-capped mountains of the Himalayas, the commanders and fighters of a certain border defense unit stood in respectful attention on a snow-covered hilltop to hold a memorial meeting. Deputy Company Commander Tz'u Jen, a Tibetan of serf origin, picked some snow lotuses and pine twigs from the snow-capped mountains and carefully made a wreath, respectfully placing it together with naked barley, a bumper crop, in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. Looking at Chairman Mao's benign face and recalling the history of his emancipation and growth from a serf to a glorious PLA fighter, he all the more yearned for Chairman Mao. With tears in his eyes, he said: "Oh Chairman Mao! The Himalayas are high, but not as high as your merit; the Brahmaputra is long, but not as immeasurable as your kindness. We will not forget your kindless for a thousand generations."

After the live broadcasts of the mass memorial rally in Peking came to an end, the fighters still stood in silence on the snow-covered hilltop for a long time, and raised their right hands and solemnly vowed: "Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao! We frontier guards will forever be loyal to you! Your brilliant thought will forever shine over the snow-capped mountains and enable us to guard properly with a clear mind and sharp eyes the southwestern gate of our motherland."

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Signal Troops Deep in the Forests See the Guiding Light When They think of Chairman Mao

Deep in the forests of the Changpai Mountains, five fighters of the communication-line maintenance group under a certain unit used pine twigs, maple leaves and various kinds of flowers to make wreaths, decorated the place for the memorial meeting in their garrison area, and joined the people

of the whole country in deep mourning of the great leader Chairman Mao. A white streamer pasted with the bark of birch, which carried the characters "Eternal glory to the most esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao, the closest kinsman of the signal fighters in the Changpai Mountains," was strung high across the meeting place.

After 2 p.m., the fighters hastily returned to their garrison area from their line maintenance trips. Skipping lunch and rest, they washed the sweat and dust from their faces, and changed into fresh army uniforms. Wearing black armbands and white flowers, they stood in respectful attention before Chairman Mao's portrait, listened to the live broadcasts over radio of the proceedings of the mass memorial rally for Chairman Mao participated by 1,000,000 people in the capital, joined the people of the whole country in observing a three-minute silence, and made three bows to the portrait of Chairman Mao.

The fighters of this maintenance group fought in the primeval forests all the year round, fulfilled the glorious tasks entrusted them by the Party and the people with flying colors, and were appraised as an advanced collective in the study of Chairman Mao's works. In 1965, their representatives took part in the National Day celebrations and had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. Now, the Squad Leader Ma Hsi-ch'üan had to force back his tears as he read out the letter of resolution written by all comrades: Chairman Mao! Oh Chairman Mao! You are the founder the brilliant and wise leader of our Army, the guide of us revolutionary fighters. In the midst of the frigid snowstorms in the Changpai Mountains, whenever we thought of you, a warm current surged through our hearts, encouraging us to brave the severe cold and melt the snow and strive for victories. When we were repairing the lines deep in the forests at night, we seemed to be seeing a guiding light before us as we thought of your brilliant thought. Like the evergreen pines on the Changpai Mountains with their roots linked with each other, your heart and ours are linked together. Today, although you have left us forever, your brilliant thought and revolutionary line will forever shine over the Changpai Mountains like a red sun, which will never set even for thousands of generations. We will carry on the cause left behind by you, and study more properly Marxist-Leninist works and your writings so as to become conscious fighters in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution.

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"Steel 8th Company of the South China Sea Outpost" Vow in Tears To Carry On the Cause Left Behind by Chairman Mao and Be Pioneers in Combating and Preventing Revisionism

At this moment of grief, the cadres and fighters of the "Steel 8th Company of the South China Sea Outpost" arranged a dignified and solemn site for the memorial meeting at a coastal defense position facing the sea. In the middle of the place for the meeting was the portrait of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, with a pot of green cypress on each side. In front

of the portrait were wreaths made by the fighters with pine twigs and wild flowers, shells and coral rocks from the islands.

At 3 p.m., the memorial meeting began. The cadres and fighters of the 8th Company braved the wind and rain and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. Tears mixed with rain ran down the fighters' cheeks. The strains of funeral music and the sobs of the fighters immersed the islands of the South China Sea Outpost in immense grief. Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, after our company unit was built, it fought north and south all the time under your command, won one victory after another, and was conferred the glorious title of "Steel 8th Company of the South China Sea Outpost" by the Ministry of National Defense. Every bit of progress made by our company unit and every one of us was the result of your patient teachings and loving care. We will follow your teachings, persistently take class struggle as the key link, and build our company unit into a strong collective in combating and preventing revisionism along your army-building line.

Before Chairman Mao's portrait, the commanders and fighters of the 8th Company raised their right hands and vowed in tears: Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, the island fighters will forever be loyal to you and will resolutely follow the revolutionary course charted by you, persevere in continuing the revolution, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts and be pioneers in combating and preventing revisionism.

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Fighters Guarding the Islands of the Pohai Outpost Stand on "Peking Road" With Hearts True to Chairman Mao

At the Pohai Outpost, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the Tsinan Command stationing on an islet of 0.04 square kilometer braved the rain and stood in respectful attention on the island's "Peking Road," listened to the live broadcasts of the Peking mass memorial meeting, and deeply mourned the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

"Peking Road" was built by the first batch of fighters of the 8th Company on the island. That year, the old political officer Chiang Ch'eng-kuo represented the company to take part in the National Day celebrations in Peking. He brought back a bag of earth from Peking and sprinkled it on this road. Hence the cadres and fighters gave it the name "Peking Road." The sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao brought profound grief and tears to the fighters guarding the island. As they stood on "Peking Road" and fixed their gaze on the bounteous fruits borne by the sunflower seeds which old political officer Chiang Ch'eng-kuo brought back from Chungnanhai, they all the more yearned for their esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao. They climbed mountains and precipices to cut honey-suckle vines on the island, sailed across the sea to the adjoining islands to cut evergreen trees, and picked sunflowers grown with the seeds brought back from Chungnanhai. With all these, they carefully made a wreath and respectuflly placed it before the

portrait of Chairman Mao. At 3 p.m., the fighters listened in tears to the live broadcasts of the Peking mass memorial rally, and their hearts were closely linked with T'ienanmen Square. Old political officer Chiang Ch'eng-kuo took a special trip back to the 8th Company to take part in the memorial meeting on this border island. He led the fighters to solemnly vow before Chairman Mao's portrait: Oh Chairman Mao! The island fighters will forever be loyal to you. We will not change our minds even if heaven falls down, and we will not waver in our determination even if the sea dries up. We will resolutely carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by you.

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The Sons and Daughters of Hsisha Are Determined To Let the Radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought Forever Shine Over Our Territorial Waters

The sons and daughters of the Hsisha Islands all stood in respectful attention on the scattered islands, on the beaches and aboard warships and fishing boats. They listened to the live broadcasts of the mass memorial meeting held in the capital, and deeply mourned the great leader Chairman Mao.

On Yunghsing Island--the seat of the revolutionary committee, the fighters, fishermen and militiamen all walked to the memorial meeting place with heavy strides shortly after 12 noon. With Chinese evergreen plants, sea peaches (海仙桃) and ivy flowers, they built a flower bed. They also used coral to make a big wreath and placed it in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. With tears in their eyes, the sons and daughters of Hsisha looked at Chairman Mao's portrait and stood in silent tribute. The old inhabitants of Hsisha who lived here for generations, the old fighters who fought north and south with Chairman Mao, and the heroic fighters who gloriously performed meritorious services in the fight for self-defense on Hsisha were all in tears. They said: Oh Chairman Mao, it was you who saved us from the sea of hardship and led us to build a new world. Our Party, our state, our Army and we sons and daughters of Hsisha owe what we are today to your brilliant and wise leadership. Were the blue sky a piece of paper and the sea made up of ink, they would not be enough to write down your high merit and great achievements and your kindness to the sons and daughters of Hsisha. You will live forever in our hearts and your brilliant thought will forever illuminate our victorious course of navigation.

The responsible person of the troops stationed on Hsisha, who had just returned from a trip to Peking to attend the mourning services for the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and to pay his last respects to the late Chairman, walked with tears in his eyes to the portrait of Chairman Mao and made the following solemn vow on behalf of the sons and daughters of Hsisha: The sons and daughters of Hsisha will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and, in compliance with Chairman Mao's bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," follow the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Map and fearlessly forge ahead in

great storms. We will strive to exploit and actively build up Hsisha, swear to defend Hsisha until death, and let the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought forever fly above the vast territorial waters of our motherland!

- By NCNA correspondents and reporters

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

I Will Never Forget Chairman Mao's Kindness and Will Bear Chairman Mao's Teachings in Mind

by

Mao Tse-p'u (毛泽普), Secretary of the CCP Shaoshan Prefecture Committee, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

On September 11, on behalf of the Party organizations and all the people of Shaoshan, I hastened to the capital to mourn our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, pay final respects to him and stand watch by his bier. With deepest grief I came to the Great Hall of the People and approached the bier of our great leader Chairman Mao. When I beheld his countenance, I felt as though a knife had pierced through my heart. Tears gushed from my eyes and I wept loudly and bitterly. Oh Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! The Party needs your leadership, the state needs you at the helm, the army needs your supreme command and the proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over need you to guide them and to chart the course. We never dreamed that you would leave us forever. Eight hundred million people in this land are filled with boundless grief and the five continents and four seas are in deep mourning.

In these days of national mourning, as I look back over the revolutionary road I myself have traveled, I also could never forget the training and education given me by the great leader Chairman Mao. In every historical period of the Chinese revolution, in the course of leading the combat of the people of the whole country, the great leader Chairman Mao always showed concern for the people of Shaoshan, constantly awakened our awareness and taught us to take the revolutionary road. During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War in China, Chairman Mao came back to Shaoshan a number of times to lead the peasant movement, and went deep among the people to carry out ideological mobilization and organization work. Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, a group of advanced elements with a high degree of political awareness tempered themselves and grew up in the blazing fire of struggle. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao wrote many letters to the people of Shaoshan encouraging us to go to revolutionary base areas to joined the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army. In response to the call of the great teacher and cherishing the fervent hope of going to Yenan to study and fight, I, the child of a poor peasant, wrote a letter to Chairman Mao in the winter of 1937. The following spring, I received a reply from Chairman Mao. Under the sincere concern of Chairman Mao, we--a group of young people from Shaoshan--broke through numerous difficulties, made the long trip to Yenan and came to the side of Chairman Mao.

In Yenan, I entered the Marx and Lenin Institute for study. When I was about to graduate, the leading member came to talk to me and told me that I had been assigned to a post-graduation class for advanced study. When

I reported this matter to Chairman Mao, he warmly taught me: "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that." He instructed me to head for practice and go into the midst of the people, and not to lock myself in a room day in and day out to study. In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao and with the approval of the organization, I threw myself into the heat of struggle. In the course of conducting propaganda and investigation work, I linked the practice of revolutionary struggle with the study of revolutionary theory, and gradually raised my theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as well as my consciousness in energetically transforming my subjective world as I transformed the objective world.

Once, I went to the area of Ch'ützu in the eastern part of Kansu to carry out grain requisition work and discovered that in individual villages, the life of the people was relatively hard, and they were short of grain. After my return to Yenan, I reported this situation to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao patiently taught me that I should implement the Party's policy and show concern for the livelihood of the people. During the period I worked in the office of the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao once asked me about the livelihood of the orderlies, cooks and livestock-breeders and their ideological conditions, and wanted me to give him a factual account. Chairman Mao kept in mind what the masses had in mind, considered as urgent what the masses considered as urgent, and always had the well-being of the masses at heart. The words and deeds of Chairman Mao made me understand what the mass line was and that one could not seek personal gain in revolution but could only honestly and sincerely be the service personnel of the people.

At the time of the violent struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Wang Ming's opportunist line, Chairman Mao once summoned me to his cave and asked: "What is 'Left' opportunism? What is Right opportunism?" For a moment I was unable to make a reply. Chairman Mao earnestly explained things to me in words that were easy to understand and yet profound in meaning. Chairman Mao's analysis of the essence of the revisionist line within the Party and his firm stand in the struggle against it enabled me to understand more deeply the complexity of the struggle on the revolutionary road and what a Party member should do in the complex struggle. I made up my mind that when an erroneous tendency surged forward like a tide inside the Party, it was imperative to adhere to the principle of going against the tide and draw one's red heart close to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve, which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies." In the protracted revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao had always kept teaching the young people of Shaoshan to always charge at the head. In the past, this was what I did when I waged struggle against the gun-bearing enemy. Today, with the deepening of the revolution, in order to wage a protracted and violent combat against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, it is even more necessary to carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our blood and lives.

All my progress is the result of Chairman Mao's teaching. Words cannot completely describe his kindness to me nor express my profound yearning for him.

I will respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee, turn grief into strength, diligently study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, enthusiastically support socialist new things and further consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. Chairman Mao's former residence and the Shaoshan Exhibition Center are important battlefronts for the propagation of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought. As we work in a place where Chairman Mao was born and where he carried out revolutionary activities in his early years, we must carry out more properly socialist revolution and construction here, and fight heroically for resolutely implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you will always live in the hearts of the people of Shaoshan. The radiance of your great thought will forever shine on the hills and rivers of Shaoshan, the land and seas of the motherland and the road to the liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world.

* * *

Bear the Revolutionary Red Banner Until the Realization of Communism

by

Keng Ch'ang-so (耿长锁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

On the afternoon of September 9, when I heard the news of the passing away of our great leader Chairman Mao, I wept loudly. The more I thought, the deeper was my grief, and the more I yearned for the great leader Chairman Mao.

I can never forget the scene in 1951 when I had the good fortune to meet our great leader Chairman Mao for the first time. At that time, in response to Chairman Mao's great call for "getting organized," we poor and lower-middle peasants of Wukung village, Jaoyang county, had set up an agricultural producers' cooperative based on the "land partnership team" in 1943. However, for the sake of protecting the capitalist forces, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i mortally feared and bitterly hated the impending agriculture cooperation movement. He pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, vigorously opposed our running the cooperative and criticized the agricultural cooperative as "an erroneous, dangerous and utopian socialist idea." He said that "the agricultural cooperative is not the orientation of development, and it must also be dissolved even if the socialist road is taken in future." For a time evil winds blew from all sides and the class enemies also availed themselves of the opportunity to attack us. At this crucial moment of the struggle, our great leader Chairman Mao enthusiastically supported us, summoned me to Peking and affirmed our correct orientation in running the agricultural cooperative.

Brimming with tears of happiness I gazed at the kind face of Chairman Mao and kept repeating in my heart: "Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao! With you taking the helm for us, we poor and lower-middle peasants have the mainstay, and no matter what kind of storm we run into, we will resolutely advance along the socialist road pointed out by you!"

Not a single step in the journey taken by our Wukung production brigade has departed from the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Each time when dark clouds gathered and the counter-revolutionary evil wind of revisionism assailed us, it was always Chairman Mao who swept away the dark clouds in time and pointed out clearly to us the orientation of advance. During the three years of temporary difficulties in our national economy, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique recalled their experts, tore up contracts and tried to take us by the throat. Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company again peddled their revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao." Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said: "So long as it can increase production, working on one's own will also do. It doesn't matter whether the cat is black or white so long as it catches mice." He tried to make us take the road back to capitalism.

It was precisely at that time that Chairman Mao issued the great call: "Never forget class struggle." Every word of Chairman Mao's instruction

weighed a thousand catties. The more we poor and lower-middle peasants of the Wukung production brigade studied it, the clearer our minds became, and we were full of energy in the struggle against revisionism and capitalism and in the practice of socialism.

In the course of the struggle, we repeatedly pondered: We are willing to take the socialist road indicated by Chairman Mao, but why is it that some "big shots" inside the Party are always opposed to it? They also are "communists" and "state cadres," but why is it that they invariably do not carry out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? What actually is their motive?

Our great leader Chairman Mao saw through everything, and in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, he again and again pointed out: "The main target of the present movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." This enabled us to see light and we knew that the main target of the socialist revolution was the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

On National Day in 1966, I again had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. Looking at Chairman Mao I thought to myself: "I will forever follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and no storm can make me turn back!" Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres and people of our production brigade took class struggle as the key link, fought against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and against capitalism, and kept to the socialist orientation indicated by Chairman Mao, thus enabling revolution and production to keep on developing and the socialist battlefront to keep on consolidating.

A poor peasant who worked as hired farmhand or casual labor for landlords in the old society, I had the good fortune of seeing Chairman Mao 15 times. Chairman Mao is the great Savior of us poor people. The sky may be great but it is not as great as the kindness of Chairman Mao. The ocean may be deep, but it is not as deep as the kindness of Chairman Mao. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never forget Chairman Mao's kindness generation after generation. Chairman Mao has left us forever, but Mao Tsetung thought will always guide us in our battle. We must wipe the tears from our eyes, stand with outstretched chests, resolutely turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, further unfold the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and deepen the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must adhere to the socialist road, guarantee that the land of the proletariat will never change its color and bear the revolutionary red baner until the realization of communism!

* * *

"SUN-FACING COURTYARDS"

Thousands of Families Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing Together

- a visit to the "sun-facing courtyards" of the Peihsinch'iao neighborhood in Peking municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 17, 1976)

The "sun-facing courtyards" of the Peihsinch'iao neighborhood in Peking municipality, which are socialist new things emerging in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, have again brought into play their militant role in making propaganda among the masses and organizing the masses in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to resist and take precautions against earthquakes. Recently, your correspondents visited several "sun-facing courtyards" here and witnessed the vivid scenes of all families going to the front battlefield with old and young, men and women vigorously criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

There are twenty-one families totalling 80 persons--the great majority of whom are working people--in the combined residential courtyard between No. 258 to 268 on the Tungchihmen Main Street. After the great cultural revolution, the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, profound changes have occurred in the appearance of this courtyard.

After the violent earthquake which occurred at the Tangshan-Fengnan area on July 28 and affected Peking, the urgent problem facing the management committee of the "sun-facing courtyard" was how to further unite the neighborhood residents, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and give impetus to anti-quake work. Under the leadership of the Party organization, Ch'iao Jen-ho, chairman of the management committee, a young worker and a Communist Party member, and other members of the management committee organized the residents of the whole courtyard in good time to study and enthusiastically discuss the consolation telegram from the Party Central Committee and the editorial published by the Jen-min Jih-pao "Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Carry Out Anti-Quake and Relief Work." Some residents said: "Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempted to restore capitalism, but once natural disasters were encountered, he publicized working on one's own and disseminated the view that 'the present is not as good as the past.' We therefore have to give him tit for tat, and adhere to the socialist road. Anti-quake work cannot be stopped, much less can the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing." Other residents said: "The earthquake can shatter our houses, but not our resolution to study Chairman Mao's important directives, nor our resolution to carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts!"

Therefore, the "sun-facing courtyard" put on a new look: In daytime, women of the neighborhood and the retired staff members and workers were organized to read newspapers and listen to broadcasts; in the evening, they joined the staff members and workers back from a day of work in persistently grasping revolution and promoting production to sing the praises of the brilliant and wise leadership and warm concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies. Students of the middle and primary schools were also organized to read revolutionary pictorial books and hold contests in reciting poems criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Everywhere was full of fighting spirits.

In the evening on August 11, at the fall of dusk, the criticism meeting convened by the combined "sun-facing courtyard" began. One after another of the entire courtyard, from the 60 or 70 years old to the teenagers, mounted the platform to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and his reactionary fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past." The 66-year-old woman Li Chun-sheng used her own personal experience of the tremendous changes between the old and new society to bitterly denounce Teng Hsiao-p'ing for his sinful plot in vainly attempting to restore capitalism. Over 50 years ago, when Madame Li lived outside Tungchihmen, there once broke out a locust pest, and her father was forced into working for the landlord in daytime and going into the city to pull a rickshaw at night. He suffered from hunger, fell sick, and died of hemoptysis. Living today at the Tungchihmen Main Street when Peking was affected by the earthquake, a comfort group was sent by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and the supply of foods and drinks, daily necessities, etc., was well organized. Madame Li said with great excitement: "Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempted to pull us back to the man-eating old society. We definitely cannot allow that!" She recited on the spot a poem which she composed herself:

"Nobody cared for the loss of their homes and family members.
In the new society, when a place is in calamity,
All sides make joint efforts and come to its aid.
Which society is good, new or old?
We have every right to speak on that.
Teng Hsiao-p'ing babbles that 'the present is not as good as the past';
Without toppling him by criticism, we would not be ill at ease!"

Madame Li's verses expressed the common voice of the broad masses of residents.

The masses of residents of the "sun-facing courtyards" of the Peihsinch'iao neighborhood also linked the appearance of numerous advanced deeds which glistened with the radiance of communist ideology in the anti-quake effort with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's criminal acts in opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

In the "sun-facing courtyard" at No. 41, Second Road, Peihsinch'iao, there lived nine old men over 60 years of age with the oldest one at 92, and eight preschool-age children with the youngest at only one. After the occurrence of the earthquake on July 28, the workers and cadres of this "sun-facing courtyard" came forward at once and promptly removed all the aged, ill and disabled ones temporarily to a safe place. Chao Li-chen, a member of the courtyard management committee, who is also the Party branch secretary of a nearby nursery, left behind at home her husband who is hemiplegic and promptly made her way to the nursery to take care of the dozens of babies. Learning of this situation, the other residents of the same courtyard carried forward the communist style of unity and mutual support, and many of them, ignoring the possible danger brought by the after-shock and their own family's safety, went to carry Chao Li-chen's husband out of the house to a safe place.

The residents of this "sun-facing courtyard" also made use of the delightful changes occurred in human relations after the great cultural revolution to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing for publicizing the reactionary fallacies of depending on "material incentives" to bring into play the revolutionary enthusiasm of people and on "material foundation" to restrict bourgeois rights. They strengthened their revolutionary solidarity in the course of criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and further enhanced their confidence in properly carrying out anti-quake work.

"Communist Party members must be pioneers in leading the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and pace-setters in combating and taking precautions against earthquakes!" These words were frequently said in recent days by Meng Chao-fang of the Party branch of Tungneihsi Residential Committee as well as a portrayal of what she and many residents and cadres did.

When the earthquake was under way, Meng Chao-fang ignored her own safety and promptly went from family to family to look into the conditions of their houses and tell those people who were still inside to evacuate. By so doing, she extended the Party's concern and warmth to the masses of residents. Later, she fought day and night at the forefront to resist and take precautions against the earthquake. She firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle." Through investigations and studies, she found out that the combined "sun-facing courtyard" between No. 258 to 268, Tungneihsi did a good job in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and resisting and taking precautions against earthquakes. Together with other comrades of the Party branch she publicized and popularized the experience of this "sun-facing courtyard" among the broad masses of residents, further mobilized thousands of families, and organized a criticism meeting jointly convened by dozens of large courtyards. During the meeting, Meng Chao-fang took lead in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing for publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle. She called on the broad masses of residents to take class struggle as the key link, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, strengthen their revolutionary solidarity and win new victories in the anti-quake struggle. The broad masses of residents warmly praised Meng Chao-fang as the leader in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondents

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MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN SINKIANG

Uighur People in Turfan County Mourn Chairman Mao with Solemn Traditional Ceremony

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 22, 1976)

the people of uighur nationality in turfan county, sinkiang, have been mourning the passing away of chairman mao, the great liberator of all nationalities, with solemn traditional ceremony. men wound girdles of white cloth round their waists and put on black armbands; women covered their heads with long white scarves and are wearing dresses of plain colour to express their mourning.

turfan county, located in the turfan depression in the northwest of the country, has the hottest and most arid climate in all china. dry, hot winds upwards of fresh gale force blow up more than a dozen times a year. before liberation these winds carried sand and stone from the gobi desert and swept across the crops, destroying them. at such times, famines forced the poor peasants to flee and go begging elsewhere, and many died of starvation and thirst in the gobi desert. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and relying on the collective strength since liberation, the turfan people have planted trees to fix the sand and dug underground channels to carry subterranean water and divert melted snow from the tienshan mountains. they have thus been able to transform vast expanses of gobi desert into fertile oases.

while deeply mourning the passing of chairman mao, the people of turfan county recalled that during the fourth national people's congress, comrade chiang ching, on behalf of chairman mao, had called on representatives of various nationalities from sinkiang. she had conveyed to them chairman mao's kind attention and expectations for the people of various nationalities in the border regions and presented them with the seeds of the chufa, an oil-bearing plant useful in stabilizing sand. these valuable seeds were later sown in the red flag people's commune of turfan county and produced a good harvest that very year. expressing their boundless esteem and love for the great leader, the commune members presented and set pots of thriving chufa plants before the portrait of chairman mao. they said: "chairman mao sowed the seeds of happiness throughout the border region and he will live forever in our hearts."

over the last few days, the poor and lower-middle peasants have been recalling their past sufferings

and contrasting them with today's happiness to remind their children to remember chairman mao's kindness always. calling together his three sons (a worker, a teacher and a cadre), aziz jilil, a poor peasant in his eighties, told them how, before liberation, the family had been broken up under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang and the landlords. he told them that it was chairman mao who had saved the family from the abyss of misery and made it possible for them to have their present happy life. the old man had written many letters to chairman mao, reporting the work and life of the people in this border region. each year he chose the best grape and hami melons to send to chairman mao so that he could share the fruits of the uighur people in battling against nature. aziz jilil asked his sons to always remember chairman mao, the great liberator of the people of all nationalities in china.

ruzi turdi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the turfan county revolutionary committee, had worked for the landlord with aziz jilil in the old society. he attended a memorial service for chairman mao held at aziz jilil's home. he said that it was chairman mao's revolutionary line that united people of all nationalities into one big family, and it was chairman mao's policy for nationalities that had brought up a large number of minority cadres and promoted them to leading posts at various levels ranging from the central to local government. "we must carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered," he declared.

the people of the county are determined to turn their grief into concrete actions to battle the elements. cadres and peasants who are transforming 4,000 hectares of wasteland have speeded up their work day and night. peasant-workers who are building a water conservancy project at the huoyenshan gully, have made a big effort to restrain their deep grief. and multiply their working efficiency.

PUBLICATIONS

"Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung" -- New Book To Be Circulated Throughout Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

to deeply mourn the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, the people's publishing house has put out a book entitled "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung".

the content of the book includes: "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial ceremony for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung; the composition of the funeral committee for chairman mao tsetung; the announcement by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; and the editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts".

the book will be put on sale throughout the country.

the book will be published by the nationalities publishing house in mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean languages.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Anshan Iron and Steel Workers Achieve New Success in Grasping Revolution, Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 22, 1976)

the workers and cadres of the anshan iron and steel company, china's biggest, in their deep mourning over the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, have brought about many changes in revolution and production. they have achieved this by "acting according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line and deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

in the last few days, revolutionary mass criticism meetings were held in many of the workshops to criticize the three poisonous weeds bred under teng hsiao-ping's direction: "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development". cadres and workers of the various anshan factories and mines rearranged their study plans, began to reread the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and intensified their study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in order to further raise their consciousness of the need for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the workers and cadres have turned grief into strength. although the number two steel-rolling mill had already overfulfilled its quotas for eight consecutive months this year, it went on to raise daily steel output by 2.62 percent as compared with the first 8 days of the month. since september 9, the daily quantity of excavation and daily output of iron ore and dressed iron for the whole anshan company has been increased by 26.85 per cent, 16.85 per cent and 17.65 per cent respectively as compared with the first 8 days of the month, setting records this year. output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel has also been on the rise. in the first 8 months of this year, steel output, total excavation, iron ore and dressed iron output broke all records of the past corresponding periods, while output of sintered ore, coke, pig iron, steel blooms and rolled steel was considerably greater than the corresponding period of last year.

ever since the founding of new china, anshan had come under the personal care of chairman mao, whose approval of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", opened up a bright vista for china's industrialization. recalling the past events, veteran workers recounted how 23 years ago they wrote to tell chairman mao that they had completed ahead of schedule the projects set out for the seamless tubing mill, the steel-rolling mill and the number 7 blast furnace. chairman mao had promptly answered their letter, bringing them great warmth and strength. the workers and cadres of anshan have conscientiously followed chairman mao's teachings, seriously implemented the "charter of anshan iron and steel company", and brought about striking developments in iron and steel production in the past two decades and more, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the production capacity of today's seamless tubing mill is two and a half times that of the original design while varieties and specifications have increased by some 20 times. the workers said that in future they would even more resolutely carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, run the enterprise according to the principles set in the charter and make anshan a firm bulwark for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant Once Inspected by Chairman Mao Continues to Advance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1976)

workers of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant, which chairman mao inspected in the 1958 mass movement to go in for iron and steel production, have turned the once small plant which produced only ordinary steel into a medium-sized iron and steel plant producing quality steel and rolled steel. the plant's daily steel output now tops that of the peak year before liberation and its products go to more than 70 countries.

chairman mao came to inspect the plant early on the morning of september 28, 1958. chairman mao, dressed in a grey overcoat and glowing with health, walked with firm steady strides through the construction work sites and onto the platform of the no. 2 converter shop which had just been put into production. he took off his overcoat, walked to the

no. 1 converter and shook hands all around as he chatted with the workers. before the furnace was tapped, chairman mao put on a pair of goggles and walked up a few steps, looked into the converter and examined the molten steel sample the workers had taken. the workers told chairman mao that it had taken them only 47 days from land levelling to putting the new workshop into production and that all the equipment was designed and produced by china itself. chairman mao was very glad to hear this and encouraged the workers to work hard and develop their talents to the full. the workers gathered round him and listened to his teachings with the feeling that they could draw from them inexhaustible strength.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the plant has undergone immense changes over the past 18 years.

it built a converter shop with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons in the record time of 47 days in 1958, and completed two 250-cubic metre blast furnaces in little more than ten months that same year, and enabled shanghai to produce iron for the first time in its history.

subsequently, the plant built a seamless steel tubing shop, a billet shop, another converter shop and a number of auxiliary shops, all at high speed. all work involved in these projects, from designing to manufacture and installation of equipment, was done by chinese workers and technicians.

in 1962, when social-imperialism imposed a political blackmail embargo on steel tubes to china, the shanghai steel workers answered by successfully turning out seamless and other high-quality steel tubes of different diameters required by the country. for the first time in china, they produced, with converters and according to a formula of their own, a kind of high quality welding rod steel which excelled in quality the best then made in other countries. the credit went right to the no. 2 converter shop of the no. 1 iron and steel plant, which chairman mao inspected.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, workers of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant have vehemently criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company and become more aware in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they implemented the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", deepened the movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and have relied on the masses of workers in running the enterprise so that both revolution and production proceeded well in the plant.

in 1966, all three converter shops were equipped with 30-ton oxygen top-blown converters, thus laying down the conditions for greatly raising production capacity. steel output of the plant in the fourth five-year plan period (1971-1975) increased by 46 per cent over the third five-year plan period (1966-1970), and last year, there were over 200 varieties and 300 specifications of steel products more than in 1965.

workers and staff of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant were thrown into deepest grief over the passing away of chairman mao. cadres and workers filed into the no. 2 converter shop and stood before the no. 1 furnace which chairman mao had inspected to mourn over his death with profound sorrow. they pledged to turn grief into strength and show their gratitude for chairman mao's loving care with concrete action by deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle as well as by grasping revolution and promoting production.

some workers stayed on the job round the clock. a great number of party members and cadres gave up their day off to do voluntary labour.

on sept. 9, shift a working on the no. 1 furnace set its highest record for quality steel this year. the daily output of the workshop the next day topped the previous few days by 30 per cent.

the no. 3 converter shop has increased its daily output day by day since the ninth.

the rolling shop turned out 355 tons of billets above the set quota in the four days ending the twelfth.

all workshops have mapped out plans for deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and to run workers' theoretical study classes. worker activists in theoretical studies have grown to more than 2,000 during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist trend.

PEKING ROLLING STOCK PLANT

Workers of Peking February Seventh Rolling Stock Plant Honor Chairman Mao's Memory with Concrete Actions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

workers of the peking changhsintien february seventh rolling stock plant, where chairman mao spread revolutionary truth in the early days, have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

with communist determination to bring honour to the memory of the great leader chairman mao by concrete actions, they doubled the efficiency in all workshops of the plant.

the workers said: "our beloved chairman mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the proletarian revolutionary cause and fought till his last breath. following chairman mao's brilliant example, we should also work and fight till our last breath."

the changhsintien rolling stock plant was formerly a railway works run by the imperialists. as far back as 1918 and 1919, chairman mao came to the plant twice to do revolutionary propaganda among the workers, rallied them in fighting against imperialism and feudal warlords. under the guidance of the communist party of china, the plant's workers joined the workers of the peking-hankow railway on february 7, 1923 in staging the first political strike by china's working class in opposition of the reactionary rule by imperialism and feudalism. recalling the past, some retired veteran workers of the plant said: "in the old society, the rails were laid over the bodies of the workers. chairman mao liberated us and now we have become masters of our country. but teng hsiao-ping pushed the revisionist line and attempted to restore capitalism in china to make us suffer again. we will never allow it to happen."

during the great cultural revolution, chairman mao in 1968 sent a mao tsetung thought propaganda team of the 8341 unit of the chinese people's liberation army to the rolling stock plant. he also gave important instructions on several occasions concerning the revolution and production of the plant. with the help of the p.l.a. propaganda team, the workers of the plant formed a great revolutionary alliance, set up a new three-in-one leading group and seized back that portion of power usurped by

the party capitalist roaders in the plant. the mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought developed vigorously and the criticism of the revisionist line went on in a deep-going way. under the impetus of the great cultural revolution, the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the plant has overfulfilled the state plan every month and manufactured hydraulic power transmission internal combustion engines of both 3,000 and 6,000 horse power. no longer does it produce only steam engines. the workers said: "the history of our plant's development shows that chairman mao's revolutionary line is our life-line and will guide us from victory to victory in the future."

they have in recent days been conscientiously studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, at the memorial mass rally to mourn the great leader and great teacher chairman mao, and the editorial entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily". workers of the transportation workshop decided to go through all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". they said: "mastering mao tsetung thought is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

on the basis of their conscientious study, the workers conducted criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. many workers and cadres cited the facts of the plant's growth to criticise teng hsiao-ping's trying to negate the excellent situation in industry and communications since the great cultural revolution and his crimes of once again pushing the revisionist line in socialist enterprises.

SHANGHAI WORKERS

Shanghai Workers Honor Chairman Mao's Memory with New Achievements in Grasping Revolution, Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1976)

in the days of deep mourning for our great leader and teacher chairman mao, the workers of shanghai are turning their grief into strength and achieving new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production to honour his memory.

to carry out chairman mao's behests, the cadres and workers in the local factories are studying chairman mao's brilliant thought and great revolutionary practice, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and striving to do a still better job in all socialist undertakings. tens of thousands of workers, in their stance as masters of the country, have voluntarily given up their holidays to work at their posts. communist voluntary labour is being developed in many factories. bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings, the cadres are working shoulder to shoulder with the workers and joining them in their study, in their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and in their efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. in the past week, the daily steel output in shanghai was raised more than 17 per cent over that of the average daily output in the first eight days of september. work teams, shifts and workshops in many factories have set new records in their daily output, while many others have revised their quotas upward and are striving to fulfil this year's state plan well ahead of schedule.

the workers say: shanghai, which is now one of the important industrial centres in china, has reformed its old colonial economy and laid its socialist industrial foundation under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, and through continuous struggles against the revisionist line pursued by the party capitalist-roaders liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping.

the great struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has immensely spurred the enthusiasm of the shanghai workers for socialist revolution and construction. the total value of industrial production in the first eight months of 1976 since the start of this great struggle has broken the record for all corresponding periods in the past.

having criticized teng hsiao-ping's slavish comprador philosophy, the shanghai shipbuilders are stepping up the construction of 10,000-ton ships. workers of the hutung shipyard say that they are resolved to accelerate the finishing touches to be made on the 25,000-ton ocean-going freighter, luchou, as a concrete step to pay tribute to the memory of chairman mao.

workers in the shanghai machine-building and chemical industry departments say: chairman mao adjured us, "act according to the principles laid down". to carry out chairman mao's instruction on taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, we will make still greater efforts to produce industrial goods in support of agriculture. the city's output of tractors and insecticides of high effectiveness and low toxicity in the first eight months of this year was already 25 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

in order to carry out chairman mao's teaching "management itself is a matter of socialist education", leading members of many factories and workshops have made it a regular practice to go in turn to join the workers on the shop floor, eating, living and studying with them.

in honouring the memory of chairman mao, cadres and workers of the open hearth furnace workshop of the shanghai no. 3 steel plant, one of shanghai's biggest, have made cooperative efforts to set successive new records in average daily output.

the cadres say: "chairman mao's teaching on cadre participation in productive labour is a fundamental measure for combating and preventing revisionism. we must persevere in acting accordingly."

YENAN CADRES

Mao Tsetung Thought Nourishes Yenan Cadres

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 22, 1976)

in yenan, the centre of the chinese revolution before country-wide liberation, there are a large number of cadres at all levels who do not divorce themselves from physical labour and the masses. they are at the same time both leaders and ordinary workers. among them are veteran cadres who joined the revolution during the war years as well as young people who have been tempered and grown up in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

going down to the grass-roots, the cadres eat, live and work with the masses, join them in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and in criticizing revisionism, and consult them on local affairs.

yenan is an old base area of the chinese revolution. it was here that chairman mao fostered the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the fine working style of cadres closely integrating themselves with the masses. this spirit and working style have become a glorious tradition of the chinese revolution which has since liberation developed further not only in yenan but also throughout the country.

at present, yenan cadres go down regularly to the factories and farms to work as ordinary workers and peasants. over one-third of the cadres at prefectural and county levels and most of the people's commune cadres live all the year round in villages and factory settlements, leaving only when they have to attend meetings or take part in studies.

"so long as we follow chairman mao's teachings, carry forward the yenan revolutionary tradition, maintain close ties with the masses and rely closely upon them, our revolutionary cause will ever triumph," declared feng huai-liang, deputy secretary of the yenan prefecture party committee and secretary of the yenan city party committee.

fiftysix-year-old feng huai-liang joined the revolution in northern shensi in 1939. recalling the flesh-and-blood relations between the cadres and the masses in the revolutionary war years, he said: "at that time the enemies were killing our people and burning our villages. we did our best to protect the masses and organized them to wage war on the enemy. because we represented the people's interests,

the people supported us with their whole hearts. families sent their sons to join our army, provided the army with grain and home-made shoes, collected information for it, passed messages and carried stretchers... that is how the revolutionary war won victory. in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction now, we must continue to maintain close ties with the masses."

feng huai-liang was secretary of the wupao county party committee for many years. throughout that period he always carried, along with his farm tools, works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. as he went from village to village to inspect the work, he worked and studied alongside the peasants. the commune members said: "when secretary feng works with us, we can't tell who is secretary and who is peasant." his iron spade, which is on show at the national agricultural exhibition hall, was worn down by the end of the year. although he has been in leading posts in the yenan prefecture party committee and yenan city for only six months, he has already travelled all over the 23 people's communes on the city's outskirts and visited the families of the many peasants there.

the revolutionary tradition of yenan fostered by chairman mao nurtures the younger generation as group after group of young cadres come to maturity. twentyfour-year-old li hua, deputy head of the public health bureau of chihtan county is one of them.

seven years ago, in response to chairman mao's call to educated young people to go to the countryside, li hua left peking to settle in yenan. she has since then devoted herself to the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside, and has established a close friendship with the commune members. when she was made deputy head of the public health bureau, she showed the greatest concern for the health of the local people and carried out health surveys in one place after another. when she learned that some women in remote villages were affected by a certain gynaecological disease she resolved to get rid of it. she went collecting medicinal herbs with local doctors. by combining traditional chinese and western medicine, they succeeded in treating the disease and doing prevention work with good results. their experience drew the attention of the ministry of public health, and is now being popularized all over the country.

through seven years of tempering, li hua has learned to do farm work and cure and prevent a number of diseases. but what is more important, she has matured politically through taking an active part in developing the collective rural economy, implementing

chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work and criticizing the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. the local peasants say: "li hua is just like the red army cadres in the past, caring for and serving us whole-heartedly. she is a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause."

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Sinkiang Workers, Cadres Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Revisionist Line

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 23, 1976)

representatives of workers and cadres of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, have deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line in the light of the region's experience in developing socialist industry.

these representatives, who were gathered at a regional conference to exchange experience in learning from taching, criticized in particular "some problems in accelerating industrial development" (also known as "regulations in industry"), a document produced on teng hsiao-ping's suggestion, which opposed the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and chairman mao's policies on socialist revolution and construction. the representatives expressed their resolve to uphold the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", go on learning from taching and quicken the pace of sinkiang's industrial growth.

during the conference, the workers and cadres conscientiously studied the important instructions issued by chairman mao in the struggle to beat back the right-deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, as well as his directive on the socialist education movement. on this basis, they summed up experience and put teng hsiao-ping's revisionist ideas to the test of realities.

they pointed out: the revisionist document "regulations in industry" says not a word about class struggle being the key link. instead, it preaches "taking the three directives as the key link" and says it is "necessary to take firm hold of this general link in order to speed up the development of industry". this is a betrayal of the marxist theory of class struggle and the dictatorship of the

proletariat. it could not lead to a speedier development of industry, but only to capitalist restoration.

they said: sinkiang's industry was most backward before liberation because of merciless oppression and extortion by the reactionary rulers and imperialism. after liberation, the people's liberation army units stationed in sinkiang unstintingly helped the people of various nationalities build many factories on the once desolate gobi deserts. in 1958, under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism, the people of sinkiang showed infinite wisdom and strength, resulting in a rapid growth of local industries. but, later, interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line greatly undermined these industries. in the great cultural revolution, the people of sinkiang have struggled against liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist attempt and thus enabled the region to again advance in industry, transport and capital construction.

sinkiang now has metallurgical, coal, petroleum, power, textile, machine tools, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, sugar, paper, leather goods, electronics and other modern industries. small factories and mines have been built in all parts of the region. experience of the past decade shows that only by taking class struggle as the key link and through the proletariat's ceaseless attack against the bourgeoisie is it possible to promote the development of a socialist industry in china.

the more than 200 representatives from advanced industrial enterprises and units in learning from taching pointed out that, along with the industrial development, the ranks of working class in this border region are growing quickly. the number of workers of the 13 nationalities living there has increased by 50 per cent in the past ten years. this contingent is playing the master role in grasping revolution and promoting production. in his instructions concerning the socialist education movement, chairman mao penetratingly indicated the class nature of enterprise management. the foremost thing in management of socialist enterprises is correct orientation and line. it is imperative to make constant modifications in the relations of production, restrict bourgeois right in the relations between people and ensure the status of the workers as masters of the enterprises. teng hsiao-ping, however, bitterly opposed "the charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and advocated "imposing severe control" on the workers in his "regulations for industry", in an attempt to restrict and suppress the workers and exercise bourgeois dictatorship over them. the representatives declared they would never allow him to do so.

as well as criticizing "the regulations for industry" during the conference, the representatives summed up and exchanged the workers' experience in taking part in management. networks of worker management at the team, workshop and factory levels have been established in many enterprises to help the managerial personnel. in some plants, special "three-in-one" groups consisting of the old, middle-aged and young and with worker participation have been set up to direct production and political work and help the party committees in grasping revolution and promoting production. some units have set up workers' political work teams to check on whether the leading bodies at various levels are following the correct orientation and line, how they are studying and working and what steps the cadres are taking to restrict bourgeois right. some factories draw workers into office management and send office cadres to work on the shop floor. all these measures help to improve management fundamentally, promote the revolutionization of the leadership, enhance the relationship between workers and cadres and advance the role of the workers as masters.

the political scene in the enterprises is made livelier with workers participating in managerial work on the one hand and cadres eating, living and working together with the workers on the other.

the local people's enthusiasm for running industry self-reliantly was spurred by criticism of the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping. the region has in the past ten years built 900 big, medium-sized and small enterprises, adding nearly 1,000 items to the overall list of industrial production. teng hsiao-ping advocated the introduction of "as many advanced techniques as possible from foreign countries" and to "rely on foreign countries for complete sets of modern equipment". this is in flagrant opposition to chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", and fully exposes teng hsiao-ping's ugly comprador capitalist features.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Overseas Chinese in Britain Held Memorial Meetings to Mourn Demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 21, 1976)

solemn
memorial meetings were held in london and other british cities by patriotic overseas chinese to deeply mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

in london, more than 1,000 patriotic overseas chinese from london, birmingham and oxford held a memorial meeting on the afternoon of september 19.

a black-bordered portrait of chairman mao tsetung was hung at the meeting hall. above the portrait was a streamer bearing the inscription "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung". the portrait was flanked by two big slogans reading "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." and "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.". pines, cypresses and wreaths presented by overseas chinese organizations and chinese nationals were arrayed below the portrait.

after the meeting began amidst funeral music at three o'clock sharp, the participants observed a three-minute silence. unable to hold back their grief, many burst into tears. the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial meeting in peking was read out at the rally. then, a representative of the overseas chinese delivered a memorial speech. he said, "with extremely profound grief, we overseas chinese in britain mourn chairman mao tsetung, our great teacher, wise leader and never-setting red sun in our hearts." he said, "we will never forget in generations to come the concern shown us by chairman mao who was our great saviour and will live in our hearts forever."

the memorial meeting adopted a message of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the p.r.c. and the military commission of

the central committee of the c.p.c. the message says, "we overseas chinese residing in britain feel utmost grief at the loss of our dearest one, the great leader of china and the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world excl." "the great leader and teacher chairman mao's illustrious exploits in the interest of the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over will shine forever like the sun and the moon and will always be remembered. like a radiant beacon, mao tsetung thought will illuminate the path of advance of the chinese people forever."

the patriotic overseas chinese present at the rally expressed their unflinching determination to turn their grief into strength, assiduously study chairman mao's writings, actively support the socialist revolution and socialist construction in their country and make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and the unification of their motherland.

memorial meetings for chairman mao tsetung were held on the same day in glasgow, liverpool, cardiff, manchester, leeds, plymouth, bristol, sheffield and other places in britain.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Congolese President

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 22, 1976)

li lien-pi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of the congo, presented his credentials to president marien ngouabi of the congo at the people's palace here today.

after receiving the credentials, president ngouabi had a cordial and friendly talk with the new chinese ambassador. the president said that leaders of the congolese party and government, members of the mass organizations and the entire congolese people were grieved at learning of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and that they all highly esteem chairman mao tsetung. li lien-pi expressed profound thanks to president ngouabi, the congolese government and people for their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

present on the occasion were jean-baptiste tati-loutard, congolese minister of higher education, who is also in charge of culture and arts; basile ikoube, director of the cabinet of the foreign ministry; emmanuel alithonou, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Congolese People Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 22, 1976)

congolese people of all circles held memorial meetings and silent processions or paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy here to mourn deeply the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the union of writers and artists of the second region of the capital held a memorial evening on september 17. among the more than 1,000 people present were mayor of brazzaville city ockyemba morlande, and leading members of the congolese trade union confederation, the congolese socialist youth union and the revolutionary union of congolese women.

the president of the union of writers and artists of the second region of the capital, miankenda georga, said: "let us cherish the memory of, express our gratitude and pay respects to chairman mao tsetung, great fighter, helmsman and clear-sighted leader." quotations from chairman mao tsetung were recited by congolese artists to express their deep condolences.

from september 10 to 17, about 7,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, students and others called at the chinese embassy here with deep grief to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they wrote tributes in the book of condolence.

a war veteran wrote, "chairman mao was a great man of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the oppressed." a youth wrote that chairman mao "has passed away, but he will live forever among us." "the peoples of the whole world will gain profit from the works and practice" of chairman mao, a doctor wrote. "chairman mao will live forever in my heart. he was the great saviour of china," a youngster wrote.

"voice of the congolese revolution" said that silent processions were held in nkayi city of bouenza region and romono district of koulou region on september 14 to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung. leaders

of the local authorities, party and mass organizations took part in the activities. silent marchers of nkayi city walked to the construction site of the boueza high power transmission line where they handed a letter of condolence to the chinese technicians working there.

CHINA AND GREECE

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe Leaves Greece for Belgium

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 21, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china left salonika, a northern greek city, this afternoon for a performance tour of belgium after a 21-day friendly visit in greece.

the shanghai troupe came to greece at the invitation of t. kritas, president of the greek association of free theatre. it gave five performances in athens from september 3 to 8 to the warm welcome and appreciation of some 9,000 spectators. madame ioanna tsatsos, wife of the greek president; c. trypanis, greek minister of culture and sciences; and a. botsis, prefect of the attika region, were among those who watched the performances.

during the visit, many greek friends expressed to the chinese artists their deep condolences upon learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people. the troupe gave performances in salonika on september 19 and 20 to a total of over 10,000 spectators. prolonged warm applause broke out whenever an item eulogizing chairman mao was performed. many spectators shouted: "chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of the people excl." "long live the friendship between the greek and chinese peoples excl."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Leaders, People Deeply Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 21, 1976)

guinean government leaders and people of all strata have deeply mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

guinean president ahmed sekou toure, madame toure and prime minister lansana beavogui paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy here on the afternoon of september 9; and on september 12, they, accompanied by members of the central committee of the democratic party of guinea and government ministers, laid a wreath and stood in silent tribute at the heroes' monument in the people's palace square to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

memorial meetings were held by the local governments and the people in labe, mamou, kindia and other administrative regions of guinea in the past few days to mourn deeply the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

also deeply grieved at the passing of chairman mao tsetung were guinean workers, peasants, soldiers and friends who had visited china. as the sad news reached the guinea match and cigarette factory, many workers extended heartfelt condolences to the chinese technical personnel working in the factory.

some workers and peasants told their chinese friends that they deeply cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung.

the head of the surgical department of the ignacedeen hospital in conakry told the chinese doctors there, "chairman mao was a great fighter. his thought is a beacon illuminating the advance of the oppressed peoples of the world. all he did are in their interest and his death is an immense loss to them."

many guinean friends wrote in the book of condolence during their condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

a guinean soldier wrote in the book of condolence: "chairman mao is the standard-bearer of the oppressed class the world over. we africans will fight on and follow forever the road he led. i am resolved to advance along the road guided by mao tsetung thought."

editor-in-chief ousmane bangoura of radio conakry said to the chinese embassy staff here: "chairman mao has gone, but his spirit and thoughts will continue

to guide us in our advance. he will live not only in the hearts of the chinese people, but also in the hearts of the guinean people. chairman mao is the red sun that will shine forever in the hearts of the world people."

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Deputy Prime Minister David Coore Arrives in Peking at Head of Jamaican Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

the jamaican government delegation led by david coore, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, arrived in peking by plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished jamaican guests were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung.

at the foot of the ramp, vice-premier chang chun-chiao shook hands with deputy prime minister and mrs. coore and the other distinguished jamaican guests to express a sincere welcome to the guests coming from afar.

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Holds Talks with Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister D. Coore

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with jamaican deputy prime minister david coore.

present at the talks on the jamaican side were: maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of finance; r.i. mason, director of projects of the ministry of finance; and peter bartlett.

present on the chinese side were: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Papers Mourn for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 22, 1976)

to study mao tsetung thought conscientiously, while studying marxism-leninism, and disseminate it among the broad masses of workers and other people in japan is of very great significance, said "the people's star" editorially on september 16.

entitled "study mao tsetung thought conscientiously" the editorial said: "today when the contention for hegemony between u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism extends to all parts of the world and is daily sharpening, mao tsetung thought has vividly and concretely charted for the proletariat and oppressed people and oppressed nations of the whole world the orientation of closing their ranks and marching to victory step by step."

the editorial said: "to conscientiously study the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and comrade mao tsetung is aimed to study the universal truth of marxism-leninism, study their stand, viewpoint and method shown in their concrete revolutionary practices and apply marxist-leninist theory and methods to the concrete study of japan's present conditions and her history or to the concrete analysis and solution of the problems of the japanese revolution. it is aimed to carry out smoothly the party's line and policy through hard struggle, enrich and develop them. that is to say, we must strive step by step to realize the great truth voiced by comrade mao tsetung: 'the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution'."

"choshu shimbun" said editorially on september 15 that the great victory of the chinese revolution led by chairman mao changed the situation in the east and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, illuminating the road to liberation of the japanese people and all other peoples of the world and giving them immense encouragement.

the editorial said: "with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, chairman mao launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to expose and criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, charted the orientation of struggle for the revolutionary

people of the whole world, brought about the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletariat revolution and the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and powerfully pushed the history of mankind forward."

it said: "consistently basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, chairman mao tsetung inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, and wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletariat revolution. he devoted all his life to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and to the cause of communism."

it said: "the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss not only to the chinese people but also to the world proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries." "the broad masses of the japanese working class and revolutionary people pledge to study assiduously the great life and work of chairman mao, regard him as an example, cherish his memory forever, turn grief into strength, hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution and march for the victory of the revolutionary cause of liberation of the people."

Japanese Papers, Periodical Condole on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 22, 1976)

the office of the japanese paper "jinmin shimbo" sent a condolence message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 11 stating that "the passing of comrade mao tsetung is a very great loss to the chinese people, the japanese people, the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over and the international communist movement. the people all over the world are deeply grieved at the death of comrade mao tsetung".

the message says: "we must learn from the lofty revolutionary spirit of comrade mao tsetung in devoting his whole life to the liberation of the chinese people and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in the world and to the cause of communism, carry on the work he left unfinished, and turn grief into strength to advance courageously."

it says: "we must abide by chairman mao's teaching: 'the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution.' we once again express our determination that we must hold high the banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to the strategic principle of world revolution pointed out by comrade mao tsetung, and stand together with the masses of the japanese people to launch resolute struggle against the japanese monopoly bourgeoisie and against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, guard against the danger of a world war provoked by the two superpowers and struggle for the victory of the japanese revolution and the world revolution excl."

in an article today, "jinmin shimbo" states that "the victory of the chinese revolution" led by comrade mao tsetung "has greatly changed the balance of force between revolution and counter-revolution in the world and opened up a broad road for the world revolution."

the article says: "during the period of the socialist revolution, comrade mao tsetung summed up the positive as well as negative experience of the international communist movement, gave for the first time in the history of the development of marxism-leninism a systematic answer to the problem of class, class contradiction and class struggle in socialist society, and put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the great victory of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung is really of world historic significance for it has illuminated the broad road of combating revisionism, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, building socialism satisfactorily, and making mankind march from socialism to communism.

it notes: "we should uphold marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry the struggle against modern revisionism and miyamoto revisionism through to the end."

the article says: "we must persist in the spirit of proletarian internationalism taught by comrade mao tsetung. we are in the situation of a great upheaval of the world. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. it should not be forgotten in particular that the contention for world hegemony between soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism will lead to a world war, and that it is imperative to struggle for developing the international united front against imperialism and colonialism and, in

particular against the hegemonism of the soviet union and the united states."

in an article on september 15, "tono senbo" says that what the japanese people cannot forget is that comrade mao tsetung "has always shown deep concern for and pin high hopes on the japanese people's revolutionary struggle. comrade mao tsetung taught proletarian internationalism to the chinese people and laid the foundation for the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and the japanese peoples. this is the greatest encouragement to the japanese people."

it adds, "since modern revisionism led by the soviet revisionist clique occurred in the international communist movement, comrade mao tsetung led the whole party and the people of the whole country in resolutely combating it and victoriously carrying out the fierce struggle. the marxist-leninists the world over have therefore been inspired and have waged a vigorous struggle against revisionism and for the victory of the revolution. the broad masses of the people of the world, and the third world in particular, regard the chinese people as their comrades-in-arms and launched a sharp struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

the article continues, "the great teacher has now departed from us. this is a great and irreparable loss to the proletariat and the revolutionary people of japan. comrades of the whole party must turn their grief into strength." the article says that it is necessary under the inspiration of comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice to resolutely defend marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, strive for the unity and unification of the revolutionary forces and develop the struggle against the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, especially against the soviet social-imperialist hegemony and against the plot to provoke a world war.

the article points out that it is necessary to abide by comrade mao tsetung's teachings, to combat revisionism, oppose the control, interference and intimidation of the two imperialist powers, the united states and the soviet union, oppose the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class, strive for the victory of the national liberation and democratic revolution and proceed to carry through to the end the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution.

the fortnightly "the proletarian", carried an article on september 10 saying that because of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the greatest marxist of the contemporary era, the great leader and the great teacher, "the working class, the oppressed nations and oppressed people all over the world are in grief."

the article stresses that it is necessary to turn grief into strength, resolutely defend mao tsetung thought, and struggle arduously for the victory of the japanese revolution and for the liberation of the people of the whole world.

Japanese Youth League Council "Friendship Ship" Delegation Leaves Luta for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 23, 1976)

the japanese youth league council "friendship ship" delegation to china left luta by sea for home today after ending its visit to china's liaoning province.

hsu feng, vice-chairman of the luta city revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and local residents saw them off at the dock.

the japanese friends arrived in luta on september 21. during their stay in that city they visited the port of talien, factories and rural people's communes and saw a target practice staged by red guards and little red guards of hungwei primary school. prior to their visit in luta the japanese youth league council delegation had toured shenyang and fushun.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Attends Performance by Chinese Song, Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Nakuru, Sept. 22, 1976)

the visiting song and dance ensemble of china gave a special performance at the state house in nakuru, capital of kenya's rift valley province, yesterday evening. kenyan president jomo kenyatta watched the performance.

among the audience of thousands of local people were also kenyan minister of state in the presidential office m. koinange, minister for housing and social affairs z.t. onyonka who is also in charge of cultural and sports affairs, rift valley provincial commissioner i. mathenge, mayor of nakuru gichua and other high-ranking government officials.

present on the occasion were also chinese ambassador to kenya wang yueh-yi, leader of the chinese ensemble

wang tzu-cheng and deputy leaders chang chun and tsao teh-yun.

before the performance, president kenyatta received the leader of the ensemble and had a friendly talk with him. present on the occasion were minister onyonka and ambassador wang yueh-yi.

after seeing the performance, the president said that it was a demonstration of the friendship between kenya and china. he also expressed the wish that the two countries would increase their cultural exchanges to promote mutual understanding.

kenyan artists then presented traditional national songs and dances.

on the evening of september 20, m. ngina, wife of the kenyan president, watched the chinese artists' performance in nairobi.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Entrusts Chinese Embassy in Korea to Lay Wreath Before Bier of Late Comrade Choi Yong Kun

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has entrusted the chinese embassy in korea to lay a wreath today in the mourning hall for the late comrade choi yong kun, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, member of the political committee of the party's central committee, member of the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the republic. the wreath bears the inscription: "deeply mourn the late comrade choi yong kun".

shih kuo-pao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, and other officials of the embassy today went to the mourning hall to extend their condolences and laid a wreath there on behalf of the chinese embassy.

the chinese comrades observed silent tribute before the remains of comrade choi yong kun, expressed profound condolences to comrades kim dong gyu, pak sung chul, so chol, o baek ryong, han ik su and other korean comrades there and extended cordial consolation to the family of comrade choi yong kun.

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao, Chen Hsi-lien and Wu Teh Call at Korean Embassy in Peking to Deeply Mourn Death of Comrade Choi Yong Kun

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, called at the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking this morning to express deep mourning over the passing of comrade choi yong kun, member of the central committee, and member of the political committee of the central committee, of the workers' party of korea, member of the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the republic.

wreaths were presented by:

comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council;

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the state council of the people's republic of china.

there were also wreaths from the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of national defence, the ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china; and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

comrades chang chun-chiao, chen hsi-lien and wu teh observed silence before the portrait of comrade choi yong kun to express profound condolences on his death.

also among the mourners were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang ping-nan, president of

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; lu chun-lin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-korea friendship people's commune; and over 100 representatives of departments concerned and of the people in peking.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and other comrades in the embassy.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Residents in Mongolia Deeply Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Sept. 21, 1976)

chinese nationals residing in mongolia have been stricken with deep grief by the heart-rending news of the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

memorial meetings were held at the building of the association of chinese nationals residing in mongolia and the school for chinese children here at three p.m. on september 18. despite the rain, more than 1,500 chinese residents attended the two meetings in mourning for chairman mao.

in both places, numerous wreaths were laid beneath the big portraits of chairman mao, which were draped with black crepe. the mourners first heard the live transmission broadcast from peking of the memorial rally at tienanmen square. later, memorial speeches were delivered by leading members of the association and the school to mourners immersed in profound sorrow.

hardly able to control their emotion, many mourners were in tears and others sobbed or wept.

some 2,500 chinese nationals went to the chinese embassy here to pay respects to the departed great leader. wearing black armbands and with white flowers pinned on their chests, they brought their wreaths which they had made themselves with meticulous care. they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao to show their boundless esteem and profound mourning for the departed leader.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Memorial Meetings Held in Pakistan to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Sept. 22, 1976)

a memorial meeting mourning the demise of chairman mao tsetung, was held by people of all walks of life in islamabad on the evening of september 20.

khan habibullah, chairman of the senate, presided over the meeting. chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was present.

the memorial meeting started with a three-minute silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung.

in his memorial speech, habibullah said that chairman mao's foreign policy should be an example for other countries as china had given resolute support to the cause of the downtrodden people of the world without intervening in the internal affairs of any country. he added that chairman mao was a trusted friend of pakistan and his country had extended help to pakistan whenever it was needed. chairman mao's life and struggle is a source of inspiration for the struggling people.

a memorial meeting sponsored by the pakistan-china friendship society was held in rawalpindi on september 19.

all participants expressed their deepest sense of grief and most profound sorrow at the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

at the meeting, pakistan minister of state for culture, science and technology malik mohammad jaffar made a memorial speech. he pointed out that chairman mao tsetung was not only the great leader of china but a teacher of the masses of the whole world. he said that the best tribute to chairman mao tsetung was to fight for the abolition of exploitation and eradication of imperialism.

similar memorial meetings were held in lahore, karachi and peshawar in the past few days.

at a memorial meeting held in lahore, speaker of punjab provincial assembly sheikh rafiq ahmad praised chairman mao tsetung for dedicating his whole life to the cause of the oppressed people. secretary general of the pakistan people's party mubashir hasan stressed in his memorial speech that the best way to pay homage to chairman mao tsetung was to study his philosophy and follow his teachings.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Futan University of China
Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

a delegation of futan university of china led by hou tsan-min, chairman of the futan university revolutionary committee, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of romanian cluj university.

Romanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves
Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

a romanian friendship visiting group led by iulian plostinaru, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy to the grand national assembly and first secretary of the mehedinti county committee of the romanian communist party, left peking by train yesterday evening to tour other parts of china.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air on september 21 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the bureau yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping. as well as romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Commentary: Intensified Soviet-US Rivalry Over
Southern Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism have stepped up their rivalry for domination in southern africa after the angola episode.

africa is an important flank of europe where the contest between the new tsars in the kremlin and the united states is focussed. southern africa is

noted for its rich resources in gold, diamond, uranium and other important strategic materials. and in the south atlantic lies the major sea route through which much of the oil and other strategic supplies needed by the united states and western europe are transported.

thus, the kremlin overlords have cast a covetous eye on southern africa not only for the natural wealth there but also for the control of the south atlantic passage in order to encircle europe in a roundabout way.

moscow and washington started their rivalry in africa years ago. however, with their social-imperialist ambitions steadily inflating, the new tsars have been feverishly stepping up their infiltration and expansion in the continent in the past few years by taking advantage of the appeasement tendency prevailing in the west and flaunting the ensign of "support for the national liberation movement". their armed intervention in angola beginning the second half of last year represented an important step forward along the path of expansionism.

following the encroachment on angola, they went further and take southern africa as their next target of attack. they have manoeuvred strenuously to edge out the u.s. influence there and expand their own, thus bare-facedly intensifying their contest with washington for hegemony in africa.

in its bid for domination of southern africa, the kremlin has had recourse to various designs:

one. furthering its infiltration and expansion by brazenly beguiling african countries politically. at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionists, brezhnev declared that the kremlin overlords "consider as crucial the international task of completely eliminating.... all seats of colonialism and racism." now, the kremlin mouthpieces talked glibly about "racial discrimination" being a "horrible scourge" and sanctimoniously urged "various progressive forces to join hands to combat racism".

all this grandiloquence is pure humbug. kremlin's anti-racist professions are not meant to put an end to racial discrimination, but to bring the national liberation struggle in southern africa into the orbit of soviet social-imperialism. so moscow's anti-racist propaganda is no more than a smokescreen to cover up its own expansionist designs in southern africa.

two. propounding and preaching a reactionary theory to split the african countries. an article in the

soviet magazine, "africa today" (no. 5, 1976), declares that the time has come to face squarely the "major differences" among the african countries and that "the process of differentiation is gradually deepening" among these countries. this "differentiation", so it says, is "determined by external factors" or, in other words, by their different attitudes toward soviet social-imperialism. by following this reactionary theory and dividing the african states into two groups-the "reactionary" and the "progressive", the social-imperialists try to bring about a split among these states, set africans against africans and disrupt the militant solidarity of the african people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. this vicious political move of the new tsars deserves vigilant attention.

three. increasing its diplomatic contacts as was called for by its rivalry with u.s. imperialism. the soviet union has sent delegations to africa and invited leaders of certain african states and organizations for talks in moscow in which the kremlin bosses pressed their african counterparts to have more effective "cooperation" with the soviet union and to "coordinate their actions more closely" with those of the so-called socialist community. the essence of this "cooperation" or "close coordination" is to dominate or even occupy an african country through a third party or through an organization of that country, as moscow did in countries such as angola.

in fact, it is not difficult to see through this soviet social-imperialist device to force others to act at the beck and call of moscow and serve as its cannon-fodder and colonialist tool.

four. tightening its control over other countries, the soviet union steps up the dumping of its arms under the smokescreen of "combating racialism". so-called soviet "military aid" has increased rapidly in recent years, followed by the dispatch of more and more soviet military advisers and technicians. through the "military aid", the soviet union tries to control recipient countries or organizations militarily so as to seize military bases or the right to use such bases. this was fully borne out by what the new tsars did in angola.

in face of the soviet social-imperialists' aggressive offensive, the u.s. imperialists, in a bid to defend their vested interests, are compelled to "adjust" their policy towards africa and pay more attention to a match of strength with the soviet union in africa.

in recent months, measures have been taken by the united states to check soviet expansion. during his

africa tour between april and may, henry kissinger held that the action taken by the soviet union in angola was "a very dangerous course" and pointed out that the u.s. "will resist irresponsible actions or the expansion of soviet political influence by military power or the use of surrogate forces". afterwards, u.s. secretary of defense donald rumsfeld, assistant secretary of state for african affairs william e. schaufele, and u.s. permanent representative to the united nations william w. scranton went to africa one after another. recently, kissinger made another "shuttle" diplomacy tour to africa in order to "meet growing soviet influence in the region" and to safeguard u.s. interests there.

the new tsars were greatly annoyed by the u.s. diplomatic moves in africa. on june 19, the soviet news agency tass censured the u.s. for "stepping up tension" in africa. expressing its "fear" in a recent comment, the soviet paper "izvestia" attacked the u.s. for its "support of the racists" and declared that kissinger "has no right" to "act as middleman between south africa and the national liberation movement and between the neighbouring independent countries". in short, the contention over southern africa between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., is steadily becoming more acute.

the great leader chairman mao tsetung once pointed out: "imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. these conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." ("cast away illusions, prepare for struggle", selected works of mao tsetung, volume 4). it can be said with certainty that the fierce contention over southern africa between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., will definitely rouse the african people to further awakening and to unite more closely to carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Holds Memorial Meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 22, 1976)

mass organizations and people of all walks of life in sri lanka held memorial meetings in the past few days to express deep mourning on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the sri lanka-china friendship association organized a solemn memorial meeting here on september 20. sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike and over 1,500 people attended the meeting.

a huge portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung was hung on the rostrum. two black streamers bore the inscription in sinhalese and chinese: "sri lanka people deeply mourn the passing of his excellency chairman mao tsetung" and "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the proletariat the world over."

the meeting first observed a three-minute silence for chairman mao.

addressing the meeting, mrs. bandaranaike said: "the passing of chairman mao is a great loss not only to the chinese people but particularly to the people of the third world countries. i believe that though he has passed away, his name will eternally shine in human history." chairman mao tsetung is immortal, she said.

r.d. senanayake, vice-minister of planning and economic affairs and president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, said at the meeting that the oppressed nations and people fighting for liberation draw inspiration from mao tsetung thought and his death is a loss to the people of the whole world.

speaker of the national state assembly stanley tillekeratne, minister of irrigation, power and highways maithripala senanayake, minister of foreign and internal trade, public administration and home affairs illangaratne, minister of shipping, tourism and aviation kalugalla also spoke. they all praised the immortal services chairman mao testung did for the cause of the chinese revolution and construction and his concern and sympathy for the third world nations. chairman mao tsetung was a beacon to the oppressed nations and people. his services would go down in history.

the meeting adopted a resolution to convey sincere

condolences to the leaders and people of the people's republic of china.

before the end of the meeting, all those present again stood to observe a three-minute silence.

memorial meetings were also held from september 11 to 21 by the people and mass organizations in gampola, kottee, colombo, gampaha, jaffna, badulla, kandy, trincomalee, ratnapura and other places.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate to UNESCO Executive Board Session Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

chang wei, chinese member of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university, left here for france yesterday to attend the 100th session of the unesco executive board.

CHINA AND US

Memorial Meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in US Cities (by Overseas Chinese, Taiwan Compatriots,American Friends)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

a solemn rally in deep mourning for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung was held in new york on the afternoon of september 19 by more than 2,200 patriotic overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots residing in the united states, american scholars of chinese origin and american friends, according to a report from new york.

the memorial rally was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. a huge portrait of the late chairman was put up in the centre of the wall behind the rostrum where wreaths presented by people of various circles were placed. the rally began amidst the strains of funeral music with all present standing in silent tribute for three minutes.

american scholar of chinese origin professor wang hao, delivered the memorial speech. he said, "the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china and the great teacher of oppressed nations and revolutionary people the world over, is an inestimable loss to the cause of emancipation of mankind. in utmost grief, we have gathered here today to pay homage to him."

wang hao went on to say that the chinese revolution led by chairman mao has been an immense inspiration to the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world. the revolutionary diplomatic line and policies worked out by chairman mao have served to strengthen the unity between the chinese people and other peoples of the world, especially the third world peoples, fostering the growth of world revolutionary forces and advancing human history through the common struggle against hegemonism. chairman mao has departed from us, but mao tsetung thought will shine eternally.

he stressed that while mourning chairman mao, we must assiduously study mao tsetung thought, remould our world outlook in practical struggles and ardently support the revolutionary cause in china and the cause of human progress.

in his speech, american professor of chinese origin yang chen-ning said that thanks to chairman mao's wise leadership, china has undergone earth-shaking changes. though chairman mao is dead, his tremendous exploits are immortal, he said. chairman mao will live forever in our hearts, he stated.

in her speech, american friend susan warren noted that it was not possible to measure the extent of the loss to the world people on the passing of chairman mao. "his life, his splendid achievements and above all his teachings have illuminated the path--they have rekindled in the hearts of the 'wretched of the earth' the hope for a new and just world," she said.

g. r. zimba, deputy permanent representative of zambia to the united nations, addressed the rally on invitation. he praised chairman mao's brilliant leadership in guiding the chinese revolution and his affection and concern for the people of third world countries. "chairman mao tsetung's life was a shining example of dedication and self-sacrifice in the cause of the chinese people and mankind as a whole," he said.

pan chia-niu, a chinese patroit from taiwan who had taken part in the "february 28 uprising" recalled chairman mao's consistent and deep concern over patriots in taiwan province. he said, "we will turn our grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, always follow the direction of struggle

pointed out by him, and strive to contribute to the liberation of taiwan province, the unification of china, and the progress of human history."

an old overseas chinese chen chin-chien pointed out at the rally that thanks to the great victory of the chinese revolution led by chairman mao, big changes have taken place in the social position of overseas chinese. "we will always remember chairman mao's affection and concern for us and try our best to contribute to the construction of our socialist motherland," he said.

in washington, a meeting in memory of chairman mao tsetung was held on september 18. it was presided over by professor li chen-pien and addressed by professor jen chih-kung. similar memorial meetings were held by several thousand overseas chinese residing in los angeles, san francisco, chicago, boston and some other cities on september 17, 18, or 19 to express deep mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

during these days of deep mourning, many chinese residents and taiwan patriots in the united states, with feelings of immense grief, called one after another at the chinese permanent mission to the u.n. and the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states to offer condolences. among the mourners were workers from many trades, shop employees and seamen. there were old people living overseas for years and young people born abroad. with feelings of deep sorrow, they stood in silent tribute in front of the portrait of the late chairman mao. some of them wept, others turned their faces while sobbing, still others cried bitterly.

many overseas chinese who were unable to pay condolence calls sent cables or letters of condolence to the chinese permanent mission to the u.n. and the chinese liaison office. some of them presented wreaths.

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

memorial meetings and other forms of activities to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung were held by thousands of american people with boundless grief and esteem in more than a dozen u.s. cities in the past few days, according to new york reports.

the u.s. weekly "call" reported that the memorial activities, which assumed scales ranging from dozens to thousands, took place in washington, new york,

san francisco, detroit, chicago, los angeles, albany, new orleans, louisville, milwaukee, baltimore, birmingham, seattle, boston, atlanta and some other cities.

people participating in the mourning activities unanimously eulogized the meritorious services of historic significance performed by chairman mao tsetung for the people of china and of the whole world and paid high tribute to the indelible tremendous impact of mao tsetung thought on the masses of american people. they recalled chairman mao's concern and solidarity with the struggle and revolutionary cause of the u.s. people.

at a memorial meeting held in new york on september 18 a spokesman of the october league (marxist-leninist), dwelt upon chairman mao's important theses on the struggle of the u.s. people. "in an interview with anna louise strong after world war ii," he said, "chairman mao laid stress on differentiating between the american people and the handful of u.s. rulers." "chairman mao paid close attention to the development of the communist movement in the u.s. and sent a telegram to william z. foster on the occasion of the reestablishment of the cpusa," he continued. "chairman mao took great interest in the afro-american people's struggle, delivering two major statements, one in 1963 and the other in 1968 after the assassination of martin luther king," the speaker added.

at many memorial meetings, speakers reviewed chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970, his conversations with edgar snow and numerous other important talks in which chairman mao expressed his concern and support for the american people.

speaking in the light of the practice of their struggle, many workers and other labouring people said at the memorial meetings that chairman mao in his talks gave the u.s. working class inspiration and encouragement with the result that they achieved victories in their struggles.

speaking at a memorial meeting in boston, a workers' leader recalled chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970, which pointed out that the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory. this teaching, he said, is an inspiration to the american people.

many afro-americans cherished the memory of chairman mao's great encouragement and support to their struggle. addressing a mass meeting at the martin luther king... centre in atlanta, georgia, a number of afro-american... leaders recalled the two statements made by chairman mao, one in 1963 and the other in 1968, in support of the afro-american struggle. they said that the

firm support chairman mao expressed on behalf of the 600 million chinese people was a powerful encouragement and assistance to the afro-american people's struggle.

at the memorial meetings in other places, americans from all walks of life, including women and young people, praised the radiant thought of chairman mao for guiding their life and struggles. "chairman mao will live in our hearts for ever," many of them stressed.

in mourning for chairman mao, many revolutionaries laid particular emphasis on his historic contributions to the world-wide struggle against modern revisionism headed by the soviet social-imperialists. some revolutionaries also stressed the international significance of the struggle in china led by chairman mao against capitalist roaders liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. a speaker of the october league (marxist-leninist) said, "for the u.s. communist movement, our task is to make a clean break with revisionism and to construct a new communist party based on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." many revolutionaries, while mourning chairman mao, also expressed their determination to strengthen their revolutionary unity in accordance with chairman mao's teachings. a memorial rally in los angeles was jointly organized by several revolutionary organizations. they also jointly prepared a memorial speech for the rally.

at their memorial meetings for chairman mao, friendly american personages and organizations of various circles paid tribute to chairman mao's contributions to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the united states and china.

besides memorial meetings, other memorial activities were carried out in many parts of the country. they included recitals of poems paying homage to chairman mao and film shows on his life. lectures on chairman mao's life were organized by workers. at a steel plant in the chicago area, for example, a group of workers on night shift held a discussion for two hours, and they enthusiastically studied chairman mao's brilliant works.

large numbers of labouring masses and people of all walks of life in cities and country-side, including those under persecution, were unable to attend memorial meetings for various reasons. however, they sent letters, poems or written statements to the meetings to express their mourning for the great teacher chairman mao tsetung.

many newspapers and magazines run by revolutionaries or progressive organizations carried large numbers of articles paying tribute to the great exploits of chairman mao. many progressive bookstores set up special counters selling chairman mao's writings and other chinese publications.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Leading Member of Venezuela National Council of Scientific and Technological Research Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

dr. tullo arends, leading member of the national council of scientific and technological research of venezuela, and two members of his party arrived here on september 20 by plane for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

liu hua-ching, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the venezuelan guests yesterday.

the venezuelan guests will tour south china after their visit in peking.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Western Samoa

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung was held on the afternoon of september 18 by people from various circles and chinese residents in the western samoan capital of apia, according to a report from that city.

attending the meeting were tupua tamasese lealofi n, deputy head of state of western samoa, topuola efi, prime minister, cabinet ministers and ranking government officials, friends from various circles and diplomatic envoys.

many overseas chinese took part in the meeting, which was organized by the association of overseas chinese in western samoa.

in an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence, a guard of honour organized by the western samoan government was mounted outside the meeting site.

speaking on behalf of the government, prime minister topuola paid high tribute to the tremendous achievements in various fields scored by the chinese people led by chairman mao tsetung. he said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung "is a loss to humanity."

chairman mao tsetung's "exploits in uniting, by means of his own example and thought, the compatriots of his country to triumphantly fight against the enemies at home and abroad is an inspiration to the people fighting for national independence. he inspired the chinese people to realize economic independence by means of the principle of self-reliance, thus bringing hope to millions of asian people." topuola said, "china treats big and small countries alike", an attitude which has left "a profound impression" on the government and people of western samoa.

he said, "on behalf of the deputy head of state, government and people of western samoa, i share the grief of the chinese people at the passing of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. i express condolences on the death of the great man."

speaking at the meeting, representatives of overseas chinese praised the illustrious exploits of the great leader chairman mao.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Many National Liberation Organizations, Nationalist Parties and Their Leaders Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1976)

many national liberation organizations, nationalist parties and their leaders, leading members of the afro-asian journalists' association have sent cables or letters to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government or leaders to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the central committee of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) says in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, "the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a loss beyond measure to the chinese people, the oppressed people of the world and the whole progressive mankind. in the name of the entire mozambican people, the central committee of the frelimo expresses deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese people. chairman mao tsetung dedicated all his energies, will and wisdom throughout his life to the people."

the message says, "under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, after completely liquidating oppression and exploitation which weighed

down on them for centuries, have embarked on the road of building a society without exploitation of man by man and struggled without a let-up to destroy the old society, stamp out its vestiges and bring up a new generation for the new society. truly expressing the aspirations of the workers and peasants and being aware of the acuteness of class struggle in the period of building socialism, chairman mao tsetung led the struggle to consolidate and defend the victories of the revolution and initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the message adds, "chairman mao tsetung was a wise leader of the world proletariat, an eminent theoretician, a great strategist and an outstanding figure of this century who creatively applied marxism-leninism to the conditions of china of his time. therefore, his works are a source of guiding, inspiring and constantly encouraging the oppressed people in the struggle for revolution and liberation. the mozambican people led by the frelimo have, in the protracted liberation war against portuguese colonialism and imperialism, formed profound and indestructible friendship and comrade-in-arms relations with the chinese people led by comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china, and found in them their reliable friends and comrades-in-arms in the same anti-imperialist trench. sharing the immense sorrow of the brotherly people of the people's republic of china, the mozambican people regard this loss as their own and cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung with boundless respect."

a message sent to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, by the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) says, "the passing of the great leader chairman mao is a great loss to the people of the third world countries who are struggling for independence and freedom. chairman mao was one of the most outstanding leaders of this struggle. with his thought and action he supported the people of the third world countries in overthrowing colonialism and neo-colonialism and striving to realize their wish for a dignified and free life."

it says, "chairman mao tsetung erected a bridge in palestine and the whole world with his thought, theory and experience. he was an important source from which people aspiring after freedom, independence and a happy life draw their guiding thought.

"today the world has lost such a great leader. the brilliant exploits and rich legacy he left behind have become the most treasured wealth and will guide them in their struggle for survival."

zoheir mohsin, leader of the general command of the palestine "al sa'eqa" commandos, says in his letter of condolence, "the whole humanity will highly appreciate and remember with respect the great role the late great leader played in leading the chinese people in embarking on the road of national liberation and building socialism, and in supporting the people of all countries in their struggle against reactionaries and bullying and oppression by colonialism.

"today we arab palestinian people and their nationalist revolution share with the friendly chinese people the feelings and grief for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, a great historic leader. at the same time, we firmly believe that people's china engaged in liberation and construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in the past half a century and more will always be the biggest mainstay and the most reliable friend of the people of all countries, including our arab palestinian people, who long for national liberation and the building of a progressive society," it notes.

the message of general secretary of the popular front for the liberation of palestine george habash says, "chairman mao tsetung led the great chinese people in launching the greatest liberation movements in our epoch. as a result, the banner of socialism was hoisted over a large and major part of the globe.

"at this moment, we console ourselves with the fact that the late chairman has left us the creative ideological, political, military and organizational heritage. the success of the chinese revolution has fully manifested the tremendous strength generated from the vivid and creative combination of marxist-leninist theory with the practice in china."

"today, we palestinian people have proudly plunged ourselves into the struggle carried out by the great teacher and armed ourselves with his scientific theses," the message adds.

leader of the central committee of the democratic front for the liberation of palestine nayef hawatmeh says in his message, "the chinese revolution has given immense support to the peoples all over the world in their struggle for liberation, self-determination, national independence and socialism." "the common struggle to defeat imperialism, reaction, zionism and racism is in the course of long march. this is the best regards we can express to the whole mankind on the day of the passing of chairman mao tsetung," the message adds.

the message of leader of the political bureau of the popular front for the liberation of palestine (general command) ahmed jibril says that chairman mao

tsetung "will go down in the annals of history as a great man." "under his leadership, the great chinese people have attained prestige, sovereignty and success," the message says.

among those who have sent messages and letters of condolence were secretary general of the afro-asian journalist association (a.a.j.a.) djawoto; member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat said salim abdulla (tanzania); leader of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) abu jihad; the national leadership of the iraqi arab baath socialist party; the central committee of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine; chairman of the unified democratic union of the centre of cyprus vassos lyssarides; president of the congress party for independence of madagascar richard andriamanjato; the vanguard of revolution, the national movement for independence (monima), the congress party for independence, the popular movement for national unity (vonjy) and the christian democratic party, of madagascar; president of the south west africa people's organization sam nujoma; acting president and chairman of the central committee of the pan-africanist congress of azania p. leballo; leaders of zimbabwean liberation organizations robert mugabe and joshua nkomo; the liberation front of the somali coast; and president of the liberation party of dominica juan bosch.

Well-known Political Figures of Many Countries Send Condolence Messages on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

well-known political figures of many countries and the leaders of some international organizations have sent cables or letters to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, or hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

kirti nidhi bista, former prime minister of nepal, said in his message to premier hua kuo-feng that though chairman mao tsetung has passed away, "his teachings will eternally illuminate the chinese people and take china onto the road of further advancement."

"in the death of chairman mao tsetung nepal has lost a genuine and a great friend and the world a great thinker," he added.

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran in her message expressed most profound condolences on the demise of chairman mao tsetung. the message said, "during my visits to your beautiful country i was fortunate to witness the great achievements which have been made under his illustrious leadership. this will stand forever as a monument to his memory."

the message by mahmoud riad, secretary-general of the league of arab states, said, "i have been deeply distressed to hear of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, a great leader of a great nation. his loss shall be profoundly felt by all people who struggle for dignity and justice. the arab national shall always remember him with gratitude for his support of arab causes."

francois-xavier ortoli, president of the commission of the european economic community, said in his condolence message that chairman mao tsetung "was one of the greatest figures in human history. in almost a half century, he made, by his thought and action, a most profound and decisive influence on the development of his country and on the revolution of the world."

kakuei tanaka, former japanese prime minister and member of the house of representatives, said, "upon learning the sad news of the passing of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the representative of the people's republic of china, a neighbour which has been friendly to japan for several thousand years, i am deeply grieved."

"it was his excellency chairman mao tsetung, father of new china and her 800 million people, who resolved to raise the curtain on lasting peace between japan and china. this was a great decision made in the interest of japan, china and all mankind."

richard nixon, former president of the united states of america, said in his letter of condolences, "mrs nixon and i extend our most heartfelt sympathy to you and your government colleagues over the passing of chairman mao."

edward heath, former british prime minister, said in his message, "may i express my deepest sympathy to the government and people of china at the death of chairman mao tsetung.

"during my visits to your country, i had valuable discussions with him and i realise from my personal knowledge, how great is the loss you have sustained by his death."

the message sent by gough whitlam, former prime minister of australia, said, "i was deeply saddened to learn of the death of chairman mao tsetung. his struggle for the freedom and integrity of the chinese

people was without equal in the modern history of the most populous nation in the world. he embodies personally and actively expressed, the aspirations and ideals of his people. his work as leader of the chinese people and his vision as a poet and philosopher reflected his unbending commitment to justice."

in his condolence letter, former french prime minister jacques chirac said, "in founding a strong and independent new china, chairman mao tsetung has won himself a prominent place among actors of our history and among brilliant witnesses of our times.

"at this moment, i understand the sorrow of the chinese people, of which i myself share a great part."

the message of condolence sent by franz-josef strauss, chairman of the west german christian social union, said: "chairman mao tsetung, as a political figure and statesman, a philosopher and poet, was one of the great men of this century. without him, the development of modern china, its unification and freedom from foreign interests, as well as the outstanding significance it has today as a force of opposition to soviet social-imperialism, would be unimaginable."

in his condolence message, aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, said: "the great cause of chairman mao in bringing the new era through the founding of your country will leave behind its inextinguishable shine on the whole world". "to cherish the memory of chairman mao's goodwill in restoring the diplomatic relations between japan and china and strengthening the friendship of the two countries, we will turn grief into strength and pledge continued efforts for the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship," he said.

prominent figure in bangladesh maulana abdul hamid khan bhashani said in his message, "i am greatly shocked at the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the world lost the greatest leader of the current century." "the oppressed people of asia, africa and latin america will grievously mourn the irreparable loss, because for many years his teachings guided the liberation struggle of many countries."

messages of condolences were also sent by:

emilio portes gil, former president of mexico;

pridi banomyong, former prime minister of thailand;

robert f. williams, afro-american leader, and his family;

rauf denktash, leader of the turkish community of cyprus;

georges spénale, president of the european parliament of the eec;

bernard de gaulle, nephew of the late french president de gaulle;

mrs. margaret thatcher, leader of the british conservative party;

pierre gemayel, chairman of the lebanonese phalanges;

khalid salih al ghuneim, former speaker of the national assembly of kuwait;

krasae chanawongse, leader of the new force party of thailand;

yoshkatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komei party;

ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese democratic socialist party;

yasuhiro nakasone, former secretary-general of the japanese liberal democratic party;

hyosuke kujiraoka, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives of japan;

m. mansfield, majority leader of the u.s. senate;

japanese dietmen chuji kuno, hisao ishino, tadashi yaoita and michiyuki isurugi;

the portuguese socialist party; and

the portuguese people's democratic party.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

1976 International Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1976)

the 1976 shanghai international table tennis friendship invitational tournament closed at the shanghai indoor stadium this afternoon. working with concerted efforts, friends from the participating countries brought all its seven events to a successful conclusion after four days' keen competition in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

among those watching the matches and attending the closing ceremony this afternoon were:

hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation;

chang chen-ya, chairman, and hsu yin-sheng, tan shao-fa, yin min, yeh po-shun and yu chang-chun, vice-chairmen, of the organizing committee of the tournament; and

charles roesch, leader of the french t.t. delegation; dieter mauritz, leader of the t.t. delegation of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. mauritz; yaichiro yamamoto, leader, and kiyotaro hasegawa and mrs. hasegawa, advisers, of the japanese t.t. delegation; nicolae dragu, leader of the romanian t.t. delegation; allan eriksson, leader of the swedish t.t. delegation; peter dular, leader of the yugoslav t.t. delegation; and fu chao-tou, leader of the chinese t.t. delegation.

the nigerian t.t. delegation left shanghai for home on september 20 after competing in the individual events.

in the men's and women's team events finals this afternoon, the japanese team defeated the chinese "a" team 5:3 to win the men's team event; the chinese "a" team edged out the japanese team 3:1 to carry off the women's team title.

the third to seventh places in the men's team event went to sweden, yugoslavia, the federal republic of germany, romania and france in that order.

the rest of the standing in the women's team event consisted of sweden, yugoslavia, romania, france and the federal republic of germany.

the chinese men's and women's "b" teams also participated in the team events but were not counted in the team standings.

at the end of the finals, chairman of the organizing committee and leaders of the delegations of various countries awarded prizes to the teams that took part in the men's and women's team events. the 18,000 spectators at the indoor stadium congratulated the players with applause. later, hsu ching-hsien, feng kuo-chu and chao cheng-hung, along with the chairman and vice-chairmen of the organizing committee and leaders of the various delegations walked down from the rostrum to meet the coaches and players of the participating countries and had photographs taken with them.

hsu yin-sheng, vice-chairman of the organizing committee and leading member of the chinese table tennis association, presided over the closing ceremony. speaking at the ceremony, chang chen-ya, chairman of the organizing committee, hailed the success of the invitational tournament on behalf of the organizing committee and expressed heartfelt thanks to the friends for their contributions to the success of the friendship invitational tournament. in this tournament, he said, friends from various countries, in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", contributed to the strengthening and development of the friendship and solidarity among the people and players of various countries and to the raising of the technical standards of table tennis. he pointed out that the invitational tournament was a gathering of solidarity and friendship. he expressed the hope that upon their return these friends would convey to the people and players of their own countries the cordial regards and good wishes of the chinese people, including the people of shanghai, and of the chinese players. may the seeds of friendship sown at the invitational tournament bear rich fruit, he said.

Foreign Delegations Participating in 1976
International Table Tennis Friendship
Invitational Tournament Leave Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1976)

foreign delegations to the 1976 shanghai international table tennis friendship invitational tournament left here today after attending the tournament.

the french t.t. delegation led by charles roesch, the t.t. delegation of the federal republic of germany led by dieter mauritz, and the yugoslav t.t. delegation led by peter dular left shanghai by air this morning for home via peking.

the japanese t.t. delegation led by yaichiro yamamoto, and the swedish t.t. delegation led by allan eriksson left shanghai for home by air this afternoon.

the romanian t.t. delegation led by nicolae dragu left here by train today to visit wuhsi and other parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport and the railway station by members of the organizing committee of the tournament and chinese table tennis players.

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

Chairman Mao Will Forever Be With Us

by

a certain unit of the aviation troops of the
PLA Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1976)

In the days of mourning the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the cadres and fighters of our unit experienced the deepest grief in our life. When we came to the airfield once visited by Chairman Mao, we felt as if he had again come into our midst. When we saw the planes on which Chairman Mao had ridden, we felt as if we were about to follow Chairman Mao to inspect all parts of the motherland. When we looked at the picture showing Chairman Mao at work aboard a plane, his tall and robust body and his benign and friendly smile clearly flashed again before our eyes. Oh Chairman Mao, you will live forever in our hearts. We fighters of the People's Air Force will forever be loyal to you and will forever think of you.

Chairman Mao has started a great cause for a thousand years and charted the course for the long voyage. He has dedicated his life-long energy to the liberation cause of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over. Our Party, our Army, our country and our people owe what we are today to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise leadership. The high merit and great achievements made by him to the cause of emancipation of mankind are immortal.

We fighters working on the planes on which Chairman Mao had ridden saw with our own eyes how Chairman Mao worked hard and selflessly, and assiduously applied himself to study. Every time he took a plane ride, there was always a huge pile of documents and books on his desk aboard the

plane. From take-off to landing, he sat at his desk, reading books, newspapers or documents, or talking with his men on the situation no matter how long the journey, be it day or night. Sometimes, affected by air currents,the plane jolted violently, but Chairman Mao still sat there working and studying as usual. When we persuaded Chairman Mao to take a rest, he always smiled and put down the book or document in his hand for a while to show his respect for our opinions. But the moment we left, he again continued with his work. He would not give up even the brief time when the plane had to make a stop at an airport, or the short interval before take-off. Sometimes, Chairman Mao was still there reading his documents with concentration a long time after the plane landed. When the comrades asked Chairman Mao to alight and take a rest, Chairman Mao amiably said: "I've nearly finished it." And he did not leave the plane until he finished reading. This was how our great leader Chairman Mao exerted himself and worked untiringly for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

All things under heaven depend on the sun for their growth; making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung thought. The growth and progress of our People's Air Force depends entirely on the guidance of Chairman Mao's line in army building. Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Build a powerful People's Air Force, defend our motherland and be prepared to vanquish the invaders," has clearly pointed out for us the orientation of building our People's Air Force started from scratch and grew from the small to the big, from the weak to the strong.

In the evening on March 24, 1952, Chairman Mao warmly received the first batch of women flyers of new China in Chungnanhai. In great spirits, Chairman Mao came smilingly toward them, repeatedly greeting them by waving his hand. At that particular moment, how excited the women flyers felt! A million words in their hearts converged to become one voice: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao kindly looked at everyone, talked with the responsible person of the unit and showed his concern for the growth of the women flyers. Then he sat down and took a picture with them. Chairman Mao's loving attention gave the women flyers tremendous encouragement. In the past 20 years and more, the women flyers sturdily matured under the nurture of Mao Tsetung thought. Flying with widespread wings across the blue sky over our motherland, they have outstandingly fulfilled the various tasks entrusted them by the Party and Chairman Mao.

We will never forget that when Chairman Mao flew on our plane, he warmly taught us: As you are still very young, you must learn with unflagging efforts and do more work for the people. On one occasion, Chairman Mao came to the cockpit, sat by the side of the pilot and amicably watched us at work. Even more unforgettable was the day July 7, 1965, when Chairman Mao put aside his heavy workload and came to our airfield to see us Air Force fighters. At 9:20 a.m. that day, more than 20 of our comrades were working by the side of the planes. Suddenly, a car came in our direction. When the car stopped, a comrade came out and announced: Chairman Mao has come to see all of us! We all rushed to the car. Chairman Mao had already alighted and was walking with vigorous strides toward us. We swarmed around Chairman Mao and cheered. At that time, we felt that we were the happiest people on earth. All comrades wanted to shake hands with Chairman Mao, but were somewhat hesitant because

our hands were covered with grease. At this moment, Chairman Mao had already held out his big hands and firmly shaken hands with us. As he shook hands with us comrades, he also carefully looked over every fighter and amicably said: "I've come to see you comrades!" Chairman Mao's words deeply touched us. With passionate tears, we cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Amid the cheers, Chairman Mao waved his hand to greet us and shouted again and again: "Long live comrades! Long live comrades!" The apron was seething with enthusiasm all at once, and we were sunk in boundless happiness. This was the day we would never forget all our life.

Our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao was always so easy to get along with and was one with us revolutionary fighters. At our first meeting with Chairman Mao, our comrades inevitably felt a little timid and awkward. But when we saw his benign smile and heard his amicable and interesting talks, our tense feeligs disappeared in no time. Every time he took a plane ride, he warmly received us, shook hands with us, talked with us and inquired about how we fared--from our study and work to our family life, and indeed showed his loving concern in every respect.

Oh Chairman Mao, it was you who rescued us poor children of the old society from the abyss of suffering, gave us a pair of iron wings and brought us up as airmen of the people. A million words are not enough to express your kindness. Your patient teachings and loving care will forever be engraved on our hearts, and your revolutionary line will forever guide us to advance in victory.

We must turn our immense grief into enormous strength. In the past few days, we consciously studied the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee, the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, at the mass memorial rally for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the editorial, "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts" by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i journal and Chieh-fang-chün Pao. We are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," and mourn the great leader Chairman Mao with concrete action by doing a better job in study, criticism and work. Our Party committee has also especially adopted the resolution on carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, continuing to deepen the study of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and started study classes for criticizing the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulatios for Industry"--concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. We are determined to continuously raise our awareness in the course of struggle, build a stronger People's Air Force, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

Forever Hold High the Battle Ensign "It Is Right To Rebel Against the Reactionaries"

by

the Red Guards of the middle school attached to Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1976)

On hearing the news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, many of us Red Guards burst into tears, could not sleep all night long and yearned for Chairman Mao day and night. We recalled the loving care and teachings given to us Red Guards by Chairman Mao during the great proletarian cultural revolution. All of us stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Chairman Mao. A million words in our hearts converged to become one voice: We must turn grief into strength, carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao, and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with our blood and life.

Ten years ago, we heroically rebelled against the capitalist-roaders and set up the Red Guard organization. Those overlords taking the capitalist road were scared out of their wits. Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, hurriedly cast forth a bourgeois reactionary rule, and frenziedly suppressed the Red Guard movement. In face of this White terror, the Red Guards still had their hearts true to Chairman Mao, persevered in their struggle and refused to submit. At the most acute moment of the struggle, our great leader Chairman Mao wrote a letter in his own hand-writing to us Red Guards of the middle school attached to Tsinghua University, extending his energetic support for this revolutionary new thing--Red Guards. Chairman Mao pointed out: The Red Guards' revolutioary action "is an expression of indignation at and condemnation against the exploitation and suppression of the workers and peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals and the revolutionary factions by the landlord and bourgeois classes, imperialism, revisionism and their running dogs. This shows that rebellion against the reactionaries is justified. I warmly support your action." Chairman Mao's instructions gave us enormous strength and encouraged us to more heroically fight against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

On the unforgettable day of August 18 ten years ago, Chairman Mao, wearing his green army uniform and Red Guard armband, warmly recieved us Red Guards in great spirits and full of smile on the T'ienanmen Tower. Under Chairman Mao's command, the tempestuous storms and turbulent waves of the Red Guard movement swept across the motherland. Together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, we made the capitalist-roaders speechless with our criticism and struggle. Led by Chairman Mao, and together with the broad masses of the people, we smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and won great victories in the great cultural revolution.

Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, it was again the great leader Chairman Mao who personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat

back this gust of wind. Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions, unequivocally pointing out that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," thus enabling us to further understand the character, target, task and future prospects of the socialist revolution and that the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the revolution in the period of socialism, and raise our consciousness in fighting a long battle against the capitalist-roaders.

Looking back over the fighting course in the past ten years, we deeply understand that we Red Guards owe our birth, growth and progress to the support and patronage of Chairman Mao and the guidance of his revolutionary line. The history of the Red Guard movement is the history of struggle against the capitalist-roaders under the leadership of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's heart will forever be linked with ours.

Our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has left us forever. However, the radiance of invincible Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our road of advance. At this moment of immense grief, we solemnly make the following vow: Oh esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you are forever our great leader and we are forever your Red Guards. Your great teaching, "it is right to rebel against the reactionaries," will forever be borne in our minds. We will vigorously rise in rebellion against those who dare to oppose your brilliant thought and revolutionary line and practice revisionism. We will "act according to the principles laid down" as you adjured us, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, do things according to the proletarian revolutionary line and the various policies formulated by you, make greater efforts in study, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. For the sake of defending your revolutionary line, carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, and realizing the far-reaching ideals of communism, we are not afraid of going through fire and water and will not change our mind even at the cost of our life. We are convinced that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is bound to triumph and revisionism is bound to fail, and that communism is bound to win and capitalism is bound to perish.

* * *

Steadfastly Follow the "July 21" Road Charted by Chairman Mao

by

all revolutionary teachers and students of the
"July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai
Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1976)

Our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever! Our hearts churn like the tides of the Whangpoo River, and we could not help bursting into passionate tears. Oh our esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao, it is you who have led us to win victories in the revolution in education and start a new epoch in proletarian education. Your brilliant instructions will forever echo in our ears.

On the unforgettable day of July 8, 1958, the great leader Chairman Mao personally came to inspect our plant. Wearing a grey suit and a pair of black cotton shoes, he came in great spirits into the midst of us workers, warmly shook hands and talked with us, and inspected our workshops. The radiance of the red sun warmed the hearts of every one of us workers, and his patient teachings gave us inexhaustible strength. On July 21, 1968, Chairman Mao issued the brilliant instruction, "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers." With this, he laid down the policy of the revolution in education for bringing up and training the working class' own huge army of intellectuals, and specifically pointed out the bearings for the proletarian revolution in education.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, our plant started the first factory-run university--the "July 21" Workers' College. The appearance and growth of this socialist new thing announced the complete bankruptcy of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line. Therefore, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party regarded it as a thorn in their side.

Around summer last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. He viciously attacked the "July 21" road charted by the great leader Chairman Mao, nonsensically said that "the 'July 21' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is one form, but not the only form," flagrantly negated the universl significance of the "July 21 Directive" to the revolution in education, and attempted to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. For a time, the "July 21" Workers' College became the target of vicious attack by capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

At the most acute moment of the struggle between seizure of power and counter-seizure of power and between restoration and counter-restoration, we wrote a letter to the great leader Chairman Mao. It was again Chairman Mao who backed us up and led us to resolutely repulse this gust of Right-

deviation wind to reverse verdicts, smash Teng Hsia-p'ing's dream of restoring capitalism in China, and defend the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and the revolution in education.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and "act according to the principles laid down." We must rally closely round the Party Central Committee, persevere in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, restricting bourgeois rights, and waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, hold still higher the red banner of the revolution in education personally put up by Chairman Mao, and strive to do more work for the cause of proletarian revolution in education, the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We are determined to take the "July 21" road charted by Chairman Mao till we reach bright-red communism!

* * *

CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

Much Can Be Done in Deepening the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- An investigation of the deep-going criticism of the revisionist "Regulations for Industry" in the Shanghai Radio Plant No. 25

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1976)

An excellent situation has emerged in Shanghai's No. 25 Radio Plant in the course of defending the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The workers and cadres have penetratingly criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" ("Regulations for Industry" for short) concocted on instruction from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and the longer their criticism, the more they feel that there is much to criticize, that socialism can do much, and that much lies in store for the goal of communism.

What is the major realization of this electronic components plant which has more than 1,000 workers in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing? It is to take class struggle as the key link and constantly raise the cognizance of the broad masses of staff members and workers on the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in order to enable them to understand that it is necessary to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and that much can be done in linking the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with realities.

Make repeated, deep-going and thorough criticism. Not long ago, on the basis of reviewing and summing up on a small scale the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing made at an earlier period, the plant Party committee organized in-depth criticism of a complete set of revisionist fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the industrial and communications front. However, some people reflected the ideological disposition to hold that "since all Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacies have been criticized, is it still necessary to make criticism again?" The Party committee opportunely grasped this budding thought and organized the ranks of theorists and the masses to make criticism. They said: "What have been criticized do not mean that they have been penetratingly criticized." "Great efforts must be made to criticize again and again what have been criticized, for repeated criticism can grasp the essence by proceeding from the outside to the inside." As the struggle further deepened, another way of thinking emerged: "All of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacies that have to be criticized have been criticized, and there is nothing left for criticism."

The Party committee analyzed this problem and held that such a view was one-sided and harmful. For the sake of unifying thinking and continuously deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the leading members of the Party committee made investigations at various shifts and teams and learned from the lower levels and the masses. The members of the Party committee were enlightened by the criticism carried out at various workshops, shifts and teams. By exchanging the topics and contents in the criticism of

Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the whole plant, they saw what they had not yet penetrated into or touched on, and unified their understanding in a number of aspects:

(1) Since Teng Hsiao-p'ing practices all-round restoration, we must launch an all-out counter-attack. On the industrial and communications front, there are dozens of taboos and a whole string of absurd arguments in the "Regulations for Industry" concocted on instruction from Teng Hsiao-p'ing alone. In order to criticize them penetratingly and thoroughly one by one, we still have to exert quite a bit of effort.

(2) In the past individuals might have criticized a portion of the fallacies and a shift, team or workshop might have criticized certain aspects, but viewed from the fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his revisionist line on the industrial and communications front as a whole, revolutionary mass criticism still has a long way to go. The revisionist fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the educational, scientific and technical, literary and art, public health and other fronts, as well as such big poisonous weeds as "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" and "Outline Report on the Work of the Academy of Sciences" concocted at his bidding for the sake of pushing his revisionist program must all be criticized in depth.

(3) Although Teng Hsiao-p'ing--the commander of the bourgeoisie--has been toppled, class struggle and the two-line struggle have not come to an end, the poisonous influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line is far from eliminated, and we still must step up our efforts to fight.

Pushing the revisionist line constitutes the most essential political characteristic of the capitalist-roaders. In our struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch capitalist-roader within the Party, the most important thing is to solve the question of the line. To deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in close conjunction with the actual conditions on various fronts. The workers say: "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, and the poisonous influence of the revisionist line is still 'spreading.' Much can be done in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing."

The Party committee of the Shanghai Radio Plant No. 25 persistently led the masses in continuously deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in conjunction with the actual conditions of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the industrial and communications front. Their methods were:

Lay hold of special problems and penetrate deeper into them step by step. The workers said: "A revisionist fallacy is like an enemy stronghold. In order to thoroughly criticize it, it is necessary to launch successive attacks and constantly bring up new problems for criticism."

When criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "relative reliance," this plant cited many special problems. For example, "why is Teng Hsiao-p'ing so hostile to the working masses?" They saw from the class interests represented

by Teng Hsiao-p'ing that he was bound to be hostile to the working class. Following this, the workers again brought up for criticism the question: "Why do the chieftains of the opportunist line invariably vilify the workers and peasants and play up the 'authorities' and 'experts' in numerous ways?" This unearthed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's idealist conception of history that "heroes make history." In this way, special problems were continuously brought forward and criticism deepened step by step.

But where do special topics come from? They come from the outposts of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and from the shifts and teams where the working masses are attached. In this plant, every time after a special problem was criticized, the Party organizations at all levels had to find out thoroughly what the cadres and masses had in mind, opportunely grasp the unsolved problems for which people had a blurred understanding, and drew therefrom problems for in-depth criticism in connection with realities.

Once, when a responsible person of the Party committee studied the question of deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with a cadre from the workshop, the cadre asked: "We have been staying and working in the plant for many years, why can't we properly solve the question of relying on the workers to run enterprises?" The responsible comrades of the Party committee thought that this question deserved attention. At the Party committee meeting, they conscientiously discussed this question to find out where the root lay? They asked: Why do the chieftains of the opportunist line invariably advertise the "theory that the masses are backward" and say that the masses could not be relied on? Some comrades said: "In the past, the ringleaders of the revisionist line made use of the 'theory that leaders are wise' in our mind to 'control' the working masses in order to carry out 'management of factories by experts'." The members of the Party committee carried out penetrating discussion together with the ranks of worker-theorists, and mapped out the plan for deepening the criticism of "theory of relative reliance," so that the various workshops, shifts and teams could further bring out special problems in light of actual thinking around planning and incessantly deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Grasp comparisons in order to distinguish between the lines. Discernment can only be made through comparison. They compared the two antagonistic lines that gave two opposite results, and used the method of comparing "which is good" and "which is bad" to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacies. This kind of criticism has a definite object in view and is full of militancy.

The workers of the veteran group at the No. 6 workshops used the present-day facts to compare and analyze the "work norms" for promoting "full mark competition" before the great cultural revolution. According to the stipulations of the "work norms" before the great cultural revolution, the workers had their "work, shifts, hours and number fixed." Now they help the night shift after completing their day shift, and help other groups after they have finished work in their own group. According to the "work norms," a team required 48 hours to pick up work calling for "technical skill"; now they boldly break away from old conventions to shorten the time and improve

the quality. According to "work norms," bonuses were offered to sow discord among the workers and create "gaps"; now "among them "good people and deeds are praised and ideological work is grasped by everybody." According to the "work norms," "full mark" meant good work; now they persevere in study and criticism, and the shifts and teams constantly set new records in daily output and fulfill their production plans ahead of schedule month after month. The worker comrades used this method of making comparisons to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus enhancing their ability to distinguish between the erroneous line and the correct line and inspiring their revolutionary fighting spirit. The workers said: "The method of making criticism by way of comparison is good. It clearly shows who is right and who is wrong, makes criticism more interesting and helps us firmly bear in mind the experiences and lessons learned."

Grasp summing up work and expand the fruits of battle. In the course of struggle, the Party committee of this plant also opportunely summed up the experience of advanced models in criticizing revisionism and building socialism with all out effort, used the fruits of struggle to inspire the fighting spirits of the broad masses of staff members and workers, and deeply criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. For example, they set up a number of workers' management groups in the course of struggle. The Party committee summed up and popularized the advanced models among the workers of the fifth group of No. 3 workshop in controlling the line and exercising leadership, and used this to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacious argument that workers should be placed under "stricter" control, thus enabling everyone to further understand that only by criticizing the "control of workers" could "control by workers" be realized. Again, by way of vigorously criticizing revisionism and persisting in putting politics in command, they further brought into play the socialist enthusiasm of the workers. The Party committee summed up and popularized the advanced models in the youth shock team of No. 4 workshop who "strove to be masters of the plant rather than slaves of money," and used this to criticize the fallacy that "problems can be solved when the bonus system is properly practiced" advertised by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus making Teng Hsiao-p'ing look so very reactionary and insignificant before the working class with communist consciousness.

Grasp study in order to improve our standard. "We need Marxism in our struggle." The key to the ability of the Party committee of the Shanghai Radio Plant No. 25 in leading the masses to closely link the constant deepening of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line with the actual conditions on the industrial and communications front lay in their perseverance in properly grasping the study of theory. The masses in this plant aptly said: "If we do not study theory well, we can hardly distinguish the fragrant from the odorous. If we have a profound knowledge of theory, enthusiasm will grow with criticism."

The members of the Party committee of this plant exerted great efforts in grasping the study of theory. From the weak links in criticism, they brought forward points of emphasis for deeper study. For example, when criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "theory of relative reliance," some shifts and teams failed to criticize adequately the reactionary essence of this fallacy. Through the contingent of worker-theorists, the Party committee

helped the shifts and teams selectively study relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so that the workers could raise their level of ideological understanding and further see Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister design in extending bourgeois rights in the aspect of interrelations of people. Many comrades said: "Teng Hsiao-p'ing used the system of control, check and suppression to cope with the workers. He wanted the workers to docilely engross themselves in work and become hired labor, and forbade them to resist or to rebel against the capitalist-roaders." Since the beginning of this year, the members of the Party committee of the plant have, in the course of conducting study and making criticism together with the masses, grasped the weak links in criticism, constantly brought forward points of emphasis for deeper study, and used study to constantly give impetus to the in-depth development of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

(Based on a report by Chieh-fang Jih-pao)

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ANTI-QUAKE AND RELIEF WORK

Strive for Bumper Harvests Year Round in Support of Anti-Quake and Relief Work

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1976)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of Hsiyang and Wusih have, in the course of the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to rever verdicts, exerted their revolutionary vigor, and strove to increase the autumn grain yield and bring in bumper harvests in agriculture year round, so as to support the anti-quake and relief struggle in the T'angshan-Fengnan area with actual action. Such a communist spirit of keeping the eyes on the whole country and showing concern for the situation as a whole deserves to be developed.

At present, the situation on the agricultural front is excellent. We must, on the basis of the bumper harvest of summer grain, strive to increase the autumn grain yield. Autumn grain makes up a very large portion of our country's grain production. It is an extremely glorious fighting task to wrest a round-the-year bumper harvest of grain and all-round bumper harvests in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

The series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao have gone ever deeper into people's hearts. New victories are constantly won in the deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people has soared higher and higher. This is an important guarantee for wresting bumper harvests in all fields of agriculture round the year. We must fully take into account the excellent situation of the revolution and incessantly deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Once the revolution is properly grasped and the ideological and political line is correctly oriented, the high awareness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in continuing the revolution would be turned into a tremendous material force capable of overcoming all difficulties on the road of advance.

It is necessary to continue to consistently adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. Problems in production must be recognized from the plane of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The vigorous development of the mass movements for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the increasing success in farmland capital construction, and the frequent good news of bumper harvests of wheat and early rice have provided excellent conditions for winning bumper harvests in

all fields of agriculture round the year. We must strengthen the Party's leadership, adhere to the Party's basic line, adopt feasible and effective measures to overcome the weak links in production, and strive hard for wresting bumper harvests in all fields of agriculture round the year.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The development of agriculture will give powerful support and inspiration to industry and other undertakings--especially to the anti-quake and relief struggle of the people in the stricken area. With the leadership of the Communist Party, the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance displayed by the people in the afflicted area, and the noble style of the people of the whole country in striving to increase production, making the bountiful help the deficient and rendering support to the afflicted areas, we certainly can win a new victory by bringing in bumper harvests in all fields of agriculture this year.

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"THREE-IN-ONE COMBINATION" EDITING AND WRITING GROUPS

Shanghai's "Three-in-One Combination" for Editing and Writing

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1976)

the several hundred professional editors of the shanghai people's publishing house are augmented by 4,000 amateur writers and editors, around two-thirds of them being workers, peasants and soldiers.

these amateurs belong to the over 600 "three-in-one editing and writing groups" organized by the publishing house in industrial and mining enterprises, rural communes, army units and schools. such groups consist of leading cadres, amateur writers and professional writers and editors who, under the unified leadership of the party committees at various levels, cooperate and work collectively in editing or writing books. this practice has been extended to the writing or editing of works on literature and art, politics, ancient books, history, science and technology, dictionaries and reference books and to the work of translation.

the works turned out by the three-in-one groups last year accounted for more than one-third of all the publishing house issued. before 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution started, shanghai published no more than two or three new full-length novels a year. in the past six years, however, it published 45 new novels, and more than one-third of them were works by three-in-one groups.

this method is a new socialist thing that developed during the cultural revolution. a leading member of the publishing house said: "our aim is not only to turn out more and better books this way, but to help train a contingent of intellectuals of the working class. professional writers and editors are given this opportunity to take a direct part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and to remould their world outlook. this is one measure to narrow the differences between mental and manual labour and to restrict bourgeois right."

the first three-in-one writing and editing group in shanghai was set up in 1969. their first undertakings were two collections of reportage, one about china's turning out its first 125,000-kw turbo-generating set equipped with inner water-cooled stator and rotor and the other, about the struggle involved in the building of the yangtze river bridge at nanking. many outstanding workers at these projects got

together with some professional writers to create these works which concentrated on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the chinese workers.

"webbing the sea with shipping routes" was the first novel dealing with the work and life of workers produced by a three-in-one group. it was the collective effort of five shipbuilders, one professional writer who had spent two years doing physical labour at a shipyard, one literary editor and two party workers. the five shipbuilders came from five different shipyards, and four of them had been workers for at least 15 years.

shanghai produced six ships of the 10,000-ton class in 1970, while prior to the cultural revolution, all china had made only one ship of that class, as a result of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line which held back china's shipbuilding industry by advocating the purchase of ships abroad. the shipbuilders wanted to see some literary works that would reflect the struggle which brought about the changes and they proposed that they be written by workers who had taken a direct part in this struggle. this led to the formation of the three-in-one writing group. the writers spent one year investigating the shipbuilding industry. under the leadership of the party organization, they lived, ate and worked with the workers, and joined them in political study and criticizing the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party. after the theme was agreed upon through collective discussion, the members put forward suggestions on the story line, characters, plots and structure of the novel. an outline was worked out, concentrating the best opinions and collective wisdom. then the book was divided into four sections, to be written separately. the writers later got together to revise and improve the novel collectively.

the workers continue to receive full pay from their factories while working on a writing project and return to their original posts after the work is completed.

coming from a variety of backgrounds, these worker-writers provide a broad range of first-hand material about production, struggle and life. their intense hatred for the capitalist-roaders, new-born exploiters sucking the workers' blood, has deepened the presentation in the novel of the party's basic line and therefore improved the artistic impact. professional writers acknowledge that the results are far richer than can be achieved by writers working individually.

such three-in-one combination for writing and editing has played an important role in ensuring that publishing work keeps to the orientation of serving proletarian politics. the three-in-one group under the shanghai municipal trade union council for editing and annotating "selected works of legalists of various periods with annotations" was set up in the midst of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. taking part in this group are 15,000 worker-theorists from more than 1,000 industrial, communications, financial, commercial units and farms, revolutionary teachers and students of futan university, shanghai teachers' university and some middle schools and editors of publishing houses. in just a few months they completed this book consisting of more than 80 important works by major legalists in china of various periods. two of the five volumes have already come off the press and the rest will follow. the annotations, concrete and easy to understand, represent an effort to analyse history from the point of view of classes and class struggle and to serve the needs of the struggle in the period of socialist revolution through historical studies.

inspired by the successful experience in editing this book, more and more workers have joined in the study of history. workers in various trades and departments in shanghai have edited and annotated or are working on selected or complete works of some famous ancient chinese statesmen, writers and military strategists.

HSIYANG COUNTY

Advanced North China County Pays Tribute to Chairman Mao's Memory with Concrete Action

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 24, 1976)

in tribute to the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, the people of north china's hsiyang county, an advanced county in china's agriculture, have expressed their resolve to carry out chairman mao's adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down", deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, raise farm production and step up building the county into one of the high-standard tachai-type.

industrial workers, who fulfilled their production quotas for the first eight months of this year ahead of schedule, have set many new production records. workers of the tachai nitrogen fertilizer plant considerably raised the output of ammonium nitrate between september 9 and 18. at the hsiyang tractor plant now under construction, workers are working round the clock to install equipment so that the plant will go into operation earlier than planned.

the masses of rural cadres and commune members are transforming their profound grief into strength and have pledged to win another good harvest this year. they have completed the sowing of winter wheat in good time and are now gathering in potatoes and beans, as well as strengthening field management of the late autumn crops.

the various communes and production brigades in the county have mapped out plans for water conservancy and other farmland improvement projects for the coming winter-spring. to date, a labour force of 20,000 people is already at work on more than 300 projects. some of the engineering teams have met their september construction targets ten days ahead of time.

the cadres and masses of hsiyang county, who cherish the memory of chairman mao, recalled his tremendous contributions, his loving concern for the tachai production brigade of hsiyang county and extolled the great victories of his revolutionary line. in the course of scathingly criticizing teng hsiao-ping for attempting to restore capitalism in china, the masses of commune peasants and rural cadres contrasted what things were like before and after liberation, before and after land reform, before and after the collectivization of agriculture, and before and after the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. through these comparisons,

the people have further deepened their boundless esteem and love for the great leader chairman mao, whose revolutionary line has rooted itself deeper in their hearts. enumerating the tremendous changes which had taken place since the beginning of the cultural revolution in their own production brigades and communes and in the whole county, many peasants refuted teng hsiao-ping's negation of the great victories of the cultural revolution.

' the people will never forget that it was under the wise leadership and concern of chairman mao that hsiyang became the first advanced tachai-type county in china. under his loving care, the national conference on learning from tachai was held at hsiyang last september, which gave the people of the county tremendous encouragement and strength. recollections of all these have deepened still more their cherished memories of chairman mao. they indignantly repudiated the crimes of teng hsiao-ping who distorted the revolutionary experience of the tachai production brigade and undermined the movement to learn from tachai. determined to bear in mind chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they are resolved to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and strive to build up hsiyang into a high-standard tachai-type county through self-reliance and hard struggle, so as to make a still greater contribution to the socialist revolution and construction.

COAL MINERS

East China Coal Miners Honor Chairman Mao by Grasping Revolution, Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Hofei, Sept. 24, 1976)

workers of the huainan coal mines in anhwei province, east china, are honouring the memory of the great leader chairman mao by deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, touching off a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. coal output has increased steadily.

coal mines in old china were known as "hell on earth", the miners being oppressed and exploited ruthlessly by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries. fang chuan-yu, deputy party secretary of the tatung

colliery, began cutting coal underground at the age of 12. after liberation, he saw the great leader chairman mao on five occasions and was elected a delegate to the tenth national congress of the party. as part of their mourning activities, the old miners went to the mass miners' graves of the old society and told young workers concretely what the suffering of the labouring people was like in the old days. praising the magnificent contributions by chairman mao, they said it was thanks to his leadership that they had been able to win emancipation and become masters of the country. they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests and express their mourning by doing all their work well. encouraged by deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping, the colliery overcame many difficulties and fulfilled its 1976 state plan on august 10. since september 9, the no. 1 coal-cutting team has chalked up a 12 per cent increase in coal output, compared with the original target.

leading cadres of the hsiehchiachi no. 2 colliery follow chairman mao's teachings consciously, eating, living and working with miners. this mine topped its production quotas by more than 1,000 tons between september 10 and 18. thanks to joint efforts by cadres and miners, the chiulungkang colliery has overfulfilled its daily quota every day in the last dozen days.

a former young red guard, han cheng-lung, is now deputy secretary of the party committee of the huainan mining administration and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hsinchuangtzu colliery. he recalled how he, as a representative of the young red guards, attended national day celebrations and had the happiness of being cordially received by chairman mao. the recollection of this filled him with the determination to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the young red guards "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" and continue the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party right to the end. he did routine office work during the day and in the evenings, he joined the miners in cutting coal in recent days. he said: "i owe what i am today to chairman mao, and i dedicate myself to the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered in china."

a young worker at another mine, hung teh-wen, applies himself to studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. he has taken an active part in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. on september 10, his production was 50 per cent more than usual, and when his work shift was over, he wrote a big character poster criticizing teng hsiao-ping after studying chairman mao's important instructions concerning this struggle.

SHIPBUILDERS

Shanghai Shipbuilders Make Pledge

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1976)

workers of the chiangnan shipyard in shanghai gathered before the berth that chairman mao saw during an inspection tour, and made a solemn pledge to conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, carry the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts through to the end and consolidate and develop the gains of the great cultural revolution.

in a letter to the party central committee, the more than 200 veteran workers of the hull workshop who had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao at that time said that they are resolved to contribute their utmost in carrying out chairman mao's instructions on developing china's shipbuilding industry.

the great leader chairman mao came to inspect the 111-year-old shipyard on january 10, 1956. he shook hands with the shipbuilders and chatted with them. encouraged by the loving attention chairman mao showed them and guided by his revolutionary line, the shipyard workers completed three 5,000-ton-class ships during the big leap forward year of 1958. the plant designed, made and launched china's first 10,000-ton-class freighter "tungfeng" (east wind) in 1960. but the renegade, scab and hidden traitor liu shao-chi said that "buying a ship is better than building one and chartering one is even better", which flowed from his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. liu shao-chi and company did their utmost to prevent the installation of the chinese-made 10,000-h.p. diesel engine on the "tungfeng". and so this ship remained berthed for a long time at the whangpoo river. before the start of the great cultural revolution, the shanghai chiangnan shipyard was not allowed to build any other 10,000-ton-class freighter.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao smashed liu shao-chi's sabotage of china's ship-building industry. the industry then made big advances in building vessels of the 10,000-ton class. but lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, these ringleaders of the bourgeoisie in the party, came out successively to push the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. they would not allow ships to be built self-reliantly nor those already built to go on long voyages. the movement to criticize lin piao and

confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, both initiated and led by chairman mao, smashed their vicious intrigues. this strengthened the shipbuilders' revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and stimulated the industry. the shipbuilding tonnage of the chiangnan shipyard in 1975 was five times that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, and 540 times that in 1950, the first year after liberation. eight of its 10,000-ton-class vessels now sail international routes.

workers and cadres of the chiangnan shipyard said: "chairman mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline and happiness of our party and state. so long as we carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolution will go forward. when we go against chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolution goes backward and fails."

in order to adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers and staff apply themselves with great diligence to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao. in the past few days, many of them have turned to the "selected works of mao tsetung", determined to read through the four volumes once again.

the communist youth league committee of the shipyard adopted a decision that all members of the committee should study the "selected works of mao tsetung" one to two hours every day. six young women workers of the electric workshop refused to rest after being on duty all night. they got together to study "on contradiction" once again and discussed the thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party".

the party branch of another workshop called a meeting to criticize teng hsiao-ping the very day after the passing of the great leader chairman mao. at the meeting all party members expressed their determination to follow chairman mao's behests and made a penetrating criticism of the anti-party, anti-marxist article, "on general programme", cooked up on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping.

in the days of mourning the passing of chairman mao, the workers and staff of the shipyard recalled chairman mao's many important directives on the shipbuilding industry and pledged to speed up the work and make good the time lost through the sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. during the past fortnight, workers of many workshops have refused to go home after work but stayed right on in the factory to continue working. some of them have

doubled or even redoubled their daily quota, turning their profound grief at the great leader's passing into production efforts. the people from the workshop installing sirens on the two 10,000-ton-class ships, "changching" and "changshun", worked day and night in a tremendous effort to overcome many difficulties and completed the job by september 18 instead of the end of the month as had been scheduled. their success made it possible for the two ships to sound their sirens in mourning at three p.m. on september 18. this testifies to the boundless love of the shipbuilding workers for chairman mao and their deep mourning at his passing.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

African Press Praises Chairman Mao for Showing Revolutionary Road to World People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

mass media in many african countries carried numerous articles and commentaries in the last few days deeply mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung and praising chairman mao for showing the way to the peoples of the third world countries in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist struggle.

the news of the death of chairman mao tsetung plunged the african people into deep sorrow over the loss of this great friend.

the zaire press agency says, "mao tsetung has passed away. africa is in mourning."

the gabonese daily "union" says, "the promptness and warmth of the homage that almost all the african heads of state paid to chairman mao tsetung after the announcement of his passing clearly show a profound evolution of our continent towards the great deceased leader."

the congolese radio says: "chairman mao tsetung has passed away. all china is in mourning, and with her are the congolese people and all the oppressed peoples of the world."

"noticias da beira" of mozambique points out that chairman mao tsetung "stands alongside marx, engels and lenin in the annals of the world history and alongside all the great and heroic figures in the liberation struggle of the peoples."

a commentary of the zambian radio says, "the world will continue to remember the great leader as a great teacher, worker, philosopher and a great statesman."

the tanzanian paper "uhuru" says: "to many people in the world, the name of mao tsetung means liberation."

the kenyan paper "daily nation" says that chairman mao "not only deeply influenced the lives of his countrymen

but also became a model for the revolutionaries in many of the backward regions of the earth".

the mauritius broadcasting corporation says: "the great chairman mao tsetung has passed away, but his brilliant thought and his splendid achievements will shine as brightly as the sun and the moon and will last forever."

chairman mao had hoped that the whole africa would stand up. now chairman mao has gone, but the african people, cherishing esteem and love for chairman mao tsetung, eulogize him for his indelible contributions to showing the way of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

an editorial in the "nigerian herald" points out, "the people's republic of china under the leadership of mao tsetung was the first nation in the twentieth century to expose the super hegemony of the two big superpowers -- the united states of america and the union of soviet socialist republics -- to divide the world into personalistic areas of influence."

the ghanaian paper "daily graphic" says: chairman mao "will be remembered in the third world as a force whose influence on the chinese advancement has provided the finest examples of capability of the poor to raise themselves from their state of underdevelopment."

a commentary in the somali paper "october star" says, "chairman mao was brave and wise in supporting the oppressed and fighting people in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism." mao tsetung thought "will be the torch that illuminates the road for the chinese people and every revolutionary," it adds.

the benin daily "ehuzu" says editorially, "the correct proletarian and anti-imperialist political line of chairman mao has given china the sense of her dignity and her honour."

the malian journal "l'essor" says, "the path which mao tsetung made china take and which defeated imperialism and led to the founding of the people's republic of china is the best path for the peoples of colonial or semi-colonial, feudal or semi-feudal countries, in another word, the path which should be followed by the great majority of the peoples of the third world."

the somali paper "vanguard" says, "the late chairman once said, 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' this has become the beacon light for the world liberation movements."

many african countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build their countries, have realized from their own experience that chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance contain realistic valuable experience of universal significance.

the upper volta daily "l'observateur" says, "china showed that under-development is not an unconquerable evil." "mao tsetung taught us that it is necessary above all to count on oneself, on one's own forces."

acclaiming chairman mao, the nigerian radio says, "the universal nature of this legacy of self-reliance lies in the fact that many developing countries now resort to it in their dream to reach great heights."

the ghanaian paper "daily graphic" says, "the great and powerful nation, today's china, stands as a living testament to mao tsetung's greatness. its achievements are there to remind all the peoples of the under-developed or developing countries that industrial and agricultural backwardness can be overcome; that self-reliance is practicable."

"the voice of the revolution of burundi" says, "mao tsetung taught china to learn to march on two legs, holding the head high and aloft. he instilled into china the wisdom of counting first of all on her own means."

with the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the african people have lost a great friend. on this moment of grief, they treasure and value still more the constantly growing friendship between the chinese and african peoples personally fostered by chairman mao.

an article in the gabonese daily "union" says, "respect for others is particularly obvious in the model cooperation that china has created between her and the third world countries, africa in particular. this is a unique and specific model of cooperation and relations between independent countries."

the "zambia daily mail" says that mao tsetung "was a great man. among all the leaders, he was the only one who made his country help the developing countries because he himself sincerely believed it was his country's internationalist duty to help the developing and oppressed countries."

under the banner headline "the nation mourns", an editorial in the sierra leonean journal "we yone" says, "the monuments of friendship which have been built under the wise counsel and guidance of chairman mao, in many parts of africa, will continue to bind the people of africa and china together."

after reviewing the friendly cooperation between china and mauritania, the mauritanian paper "al shaab" says editorially, "this disinterested cooperation is cited as an example in africa today." "for us mauritanians, the name of mao tsetung remains always engraved in our memory as the creator of exemplary sino-mauritanian cooperation."

an editorial of the zaire press agency says, "under his (chairman mao's) leadership, zaire and china have developed fruitful cooperation without any money-making spirit and hegemonic temptation."

while mourning the passing of chairman mao, african mass media carried stories about the friendly african people's deep fraternal sympathy for the chinese people and expressed the determination of the militant african people to continue to advance in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

an article in the "togo-presse" says, "mao tsetung has passed away. it is clear that his policy will continue and that the revolutionary principles he bequeathed to the people of china and the world will continue to be implemented."

the ghanaian paper "daily graphic" says, "no tribute to mao tsetung can be as good and sensible as renewed determination of the world revolutionary forces to press ahead on the course towards the total elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and exploitation."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Albania Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

liu hsin-chuan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of albania, left peking for his post by air today.

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

the albanian metallurgical working group, led by maqo bleta, vice-minister of industry and mines, left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned.

musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, was also present.

during its stay in china, the albanian metallurgical working group visited shanghai and anhwei, chekiang, shantung and shensi provinces.

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Arab People Mourn for Chairman Mao in Deep Grief

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

people in many arab countries have since september 9 mourned in deep grief the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and people. they paid high tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions.

on september 9, when the sad news of the death of chairman mao tsetung reached the arabian peninsula, the nile basin, the mediterranean and the atlantic ocean, innumerable arab friends were beside themselves with grief. a great number of workers, peasants, students, teachers, medical workers, journalists and personages from other circles as well as representatives of mass organizations called at chinese embassies or residences of chinese medical or technical working teams to extend their condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. many others sent cables or letters of condolence to their chinese friends. pedestrians, when meeting chinese with black armbands, would raise their hands in silent tribute. others would put their hands on their chests, bow to the chinese and say sincerely, "mourn for the great mao tsetung excl."

mother of chairman salem robaya ali of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, who is about seventy, called at the residence of the chinese medical team on september 11 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. on september 14 she went specially to the capital of aden to make a condolence call at the chinese embassy. she said to ambassador tsui chien, "we are grieved as you are when we learned of the death of chairman mao. we will never forget the many good things the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao have done for democratic yemen." over 1,000 workers at the aden textile, printing and dyeing mill felt deeply grieved when they learned the sad news. many of them wore black armbands. a black streamer inscribed with white letters running across the front gate of the mill expressed the condolences of all the workers there on the passing of the great leader chairman mao. a memorial meeting was held at the mill.

in algeria, director abdel kader of the medea department hospital more than once said in tears to chinese doctors that he shared the sorrow with the chinese people. manager of the saida hospital immediately made a wreath of fresh flowers and sent it to the residence of the chinese medical team to mourn for chairman mao tsetung. ablizak, a war veteran, said to chinese doctors, "chairman mao supported us in the hour of need. after we won victory in the anti-french war, he still supported us. chairman mao will live forever in my heart and in the hearts of our algerian people."

in the mourning hall of the chinese embassy in cairo, egyptian friends observed silence before the portrait of chairman mao amidst strains of funeral music. many of them could not hold back their tears. an egyptian woman wrote in the condolence book, "mao tsetung restored his motherland to dignity in a short period of time and made her an example in implementing the noble principles for which the whole humanity has been struggling." an egyptian student wrote: "with the departure of chairman mao tsetung, the world lost one of its dearest leaders." professor mohamed kaader wrote in the condolence book: "the death of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss to the whole world, particularly to us oppressed people who are craving for progress, peace and justice."

in syria, a syrian called abbas shami writes in an article in a newspaper, "as for the arabs, they have lost in him (chairman mao tsetung) a great friend who had supported their just cause and that of all struggling peoples." many of the syrian friends who came to the chinese embassy to express condolences pointed out that the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao to the people of the whole world are

immortal. chairman mao lives forever not only in the hearts of the chinese people but also in the hearts of the peoples of the whole world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

in tunisia, all the papers which carried on september 10 the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung were sold out in an instant. at the place where the chinese medical team is working, the outpatient department and wards were permeated with an atmosphere of deep grief. the outpatients forgot their own illnesses and expressed their condolences to chinese doctors. some of the hospitalized patients, firmly grasping the hands of chinese doctors, told about their esteem for chairman mao. others could not keep back their tears while reading the news on chairman mao's passing. a youth wrote in the condolence book of the chinese embassy, "chairman mao will always inspire us in carrying through to the end the struggle against zionism, racism, colonialism and hegemonism excl."

in the sudan, more than 2,100 people went to the chinese embassy and the places where chinese are working to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. on september 12, a peasant of over 60 walked eight kilometres from a suburb of the capital to the chinese embassy where he paid silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. at the hassaheisa friendship textile mill in gezira province, many workers and staff members wore black cloth on the chest to express their mourning. a message of condolence written by workers of the mill to their chinese friends says, "the theories chairman mao left to the chinese people belong to all countries and people of the world.... his thinking is a beacon light for generations to come."

mohammed al-maisan, a leading member of the editorial department of the paper "al thorah" of the yemen arab republic, wrote a prose poem in tribute to chairman mao tsetung. he said, "mao tsetung will always be a radiant red sun, a never setting red sun shining over peking...." many patients in the sanaa republic hospital learned the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung with great sorrow. they expressed their mourning by traditional ways the yemeni people mourn the passing of their own kinsfolk.

personages from various circles and representatives of mass organizations in iraq, morocco and other arab countries went to the chinese embassies in their countries to express their condolences on the passing of chairman mao. a kuwaiti worker led his family to the chinese embassy to express condolences. he said, "chairman mao's thinking is for the liberation of the working people of the world."

many palestinian friends in egypt, syria, iraq and kuwait went to the chinese embassies in these countries to express their grievous condolences on the passing of chairman mao. anam arafat, elder sister of yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, wrote in the condolence book at the chinese embassy in cairo," i sincerely mourn the loss of the great hero. it is a great loss to our revolution and the revolution of the free people". tayeb abdul rahim mahmoud, director of the "voice of palestine" in cairo wrote in the condolence book at the chinese embassy expressing the feelings of the palestinian people. he wrote that chairman mao tsetung was the great teacher not only of the great chinese people but also of all the people of the world who aspire to freedom and liberation of land. for the palestinian people, mao tsetung thought is a force of inspiration and a beacon lighting up our way.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L)
Holds Memorial Meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 23, 1976)

the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) held here a solemn memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung on september 21.

the meeting was held at the trade union hall. a portrait of chairman mao hung over the rostrum.

alfred jocha, chairman of the association, delivered a memorial speech at the meeting. he recalled the magnificent contributions chairman mao tsetung made to the chinese revolution and the world revolution and emphatically pointed out that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an irreparable loss not only to the chinese people but also to the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world.

he noted, "comrade mao tsetung has departed, but his thoughts are immortal and will serve as a radiant sign-post for the working people forever. let us study and master these thoughts as an invincible weapon of the working people in the struggle for their own interests."

after jocha's speech, all participants rose to their feet in silent tribute to chairman mao tsetung. the memorial meeting ended with the singing of the "internationale".

earlier, memorial meetings for chairman mao tsetung were held by branches of the association in bregenz and innsbruck.

China Dance Drama Troupe Leaves Peking for Austria and Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe led by tiao ke-yuan and with li hsin-ying and hsiao shen as deputy leaders left peking by air this evening on a friendly performance tour of the republic of austria and the federal republic of germany at invitation.

it was seen off at the airport by yu hui-yung, minister of culture; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang ping-nan, president, and lin lin, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and representatives of literary and art workers in peking.

also present were eduard tschoep, austrian ambassador to china, and a diplomatic official of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

CHINA AND CANADA

Memorial Meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 22, 1976)

memorial meetings were held in the past few days in a number of cities in canada to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

over 1,000 canadian workers, students, teachers and representatives of the overseas chinese attended a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung held in montreal on september 19. the memorial meeting was held jointly by the canada-china society of montreal and the chinese community council of montreal. the meeting recounted the revolutionary career of chairman mao and his magnificent contributions to the chinese people and the peoples of the whole world.

professor paul t. k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies at mcgill university, delivered a speech saying that to the chinese and to all peoples, the passing of chairman mao "is a grievous loss of incalculable proportions. yet he left a rich, a living legacy. his work was not for a single generation, but for a whole epoch." he continued that chairman mao was the greatest revolutionary leader in china's history. chairman mao passed away, yet he has left behind him millions of successors, steeled in struggle and armed with mao tsetung thought.

josee lamoureaux, a member of the canada-china society of montreal and a teacher of the university of quebec, said that chairman mao tsetung devoted his whole life to the service not only of the chinese people but also of the peoples of the whole world, promoted the unity of the world's peoples and supported their struggles against slavery and exploitation. his merits "are a source of inspiration and hope for the oppressed peoples and nations of the world".

a condolence message addressed to the state council of the people's republic of china was read at the meeting by robert robson, president of the canada-china society of montreal. slides illustrating the revolutionary career of chairman mao were shown. a poem written by chairman mao was read before the conclusion of the meeting.

a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung was held on the afternoon of september 18 in toronto. among the over one thousand participants were: overseas chinese of various circles, overseas chinese students and canadian friendly personages in toronto.

a portrait of chairman mao was put up on the rostrum at the memorial meeting. on the rostrum were placed the wreaths presented by overseas chinese communities, chinese student associations and other personages of various circles in the city. when the memorial meeting began, all those present made three bows to the portrait of chairman mao and stood in silent tribute in mourning.

at the memorial meeting, a representative of overseas chinese read the condolence message sent by the overseas chinese in toronto to the state council of the people's republic of china. they expressed their strong desire to turn grief into strength, to unite more closely and be of mutual assistance to each other, so as to make greater contributions in the struggle to liberate taiwan, in realizing the reunification of the motherland, and in further promoting the friendly relations between the canadian and chinese peoples. the memorial meeting concluded to the strains of the music "the east is red".

a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung was also held on the night of september 16 in regina, provincial capital of saskatchewan. john rafter, member of the canada-china friendship society in regina, spoke at the meeting. he said "chairman mao was the greatest marxist-leninist of our time. the passing away of chairman mao was a painfully great loss not only to the people of china, but to revolutionary people everywhere".

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

National Direction of Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

the national direction of the marxist-leninist league of colombia on september 12 sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says that with sentiments of the proletariat, we express profound sorrow on the death of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the whole world.

the letter says, "chairman mao tsetung, the founder of the glorious communist party of china, was a vigorous proletarian revolutionary who led his party in the armed struggle of peasants and the people in a prolonged and great revolutionary war and seized victory of the new democratic revolution for the working class and the chinese people, thereby pointing out a brilliant road of victory for the revolution of colonial and semi-colonial countries."

the letter says that since the victory of the new democratic revolution in 1949, chairman mao tsetung had firmly led the chinese working class and the entire chinese people in the struggles against the bourgeoisie and for the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction. chairman mao tsetung formulated the general line for the socialist revolution, opening up a new and magnificent future. he personally led the chinese working class and the entire chinese people in the great proletarian cultural revolution for the conso-

lidation of the proletarian dictatorship and against those in power within the party who had taken the capitalist road.

the letter continues, "mao tsetung was the greatest proletarian internationalist of the present time who led the chinese people in giving internationalist support to the working class and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the whole world. at the same time, he waged a resolute struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist clique at the centre, and in this complicated and arduous struggle he laid down the general line for the international communist movement. it was under his wise guidance that the present authentic international marxist-leninist movement had come into being and made tremendous progress."

the letter says, "mao tsetung made a deep-going study of the contradictions of the present world and pointed out the principal objects for the world revolution. together with the chinese people, he sided with the peoples, nations and countries of the third world in the struggle against the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states."

the letter says, "carrying on the splendid cause of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, chairman mao tsetung creatively developed the science of the proletariat. his thought has become marxism-leninism of our epoch. the death of chairman mao tsetung is an irreparable loss to the chinese people, the international proletariat and the peoples of the world. but we are convinced that they will certainly turn grief into strength and push forward the world revolution."

the letter says in conclusion, "like all the marxist-leninists of colombia, we will uphold mao tsetung thought and integrate mao tsetung thought with the concrete reality of our country, build a proletarian party and take the victorious road of the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution. we will follow the brilliant example set by the revolutionary life of our beloved teacher, chairman mao tsetung."

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Honduran Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras sent a letter on september 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "the news of the departure of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and the great leader of the chinese people and the world proletariat, has deeply disturbed all members of our party, the masses of people in our country and all progressive mankind. the passing of comrade mao tsetung is an immense loss to the communist party of china and the chinese people, and to the proletariat and all oppressed peoples of the world. it is an immense loss for the cause of revolution, socialism and communism. the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras shares with the fraternal chinese people and the communist party of china the deep grief evoked by the departure of the great revolutionary leader and teacher, comrade mao tsetung."

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung was the greatest revolutionary of the world in our times. as the founder and principal leader of the communist party of china during the past 55 years, he led the chinese people to the victory of the revolution along a correct proletarian line and through a prolonged people's war. in the period of building socialist society, he, proceeding from marxism-leninism and the objective existence of class contradictions and class struggle throughout the historical period of transition, elaborated the most important theory of continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this theory has been a very powerful ideological and political weapon in the hands of the communists, proletariat and people of china. it is also a powerful weapon and guide to the proletariat and oppressed peoples of our planet.

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung carried out a sustained struggle of principle against the various right or "left" opportunist lines, principally revisionism, not only within the communist party of china but also in the international communist movement. the exposure he made of the revisionist degeneration of the clique headed by khrushchov, brezhnev and company who have turned the soviet union, the first country in which socialist revolution triumphed, into a social-imperialist superpower as predatory, expansionist and

exploitatory as the old-line imperialism, contributed extraordinarily to the struggles in which the peoples are engaged.

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung not only firmly defended marxism-leninism throughout his life, but made numerous contributions to it in all its aspects, from philosophy and political economy to the theories on the party, the revolution, the state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism and communism. thus, he developed and enriched the revolutionary doctrine created by marx, engels and lenin and made it an ideology which guides the proletariat and the oppressed peoples in their struggle for revolution and socialism.

the letter says: the recent second national congress of the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras reaffirms that "the theoretical basis guiding its activity is marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, under the victorious banner of which, our party is carrying out its present political tasks and directing the struggle of the honduran people for democratic rights, the achievement of national independence in opposition to u.s. imperialism, the elimination of feudal remnants and the building in future of a socialist society in honduras".

the letter says: our party will always learn from the brilliant revolutionary example and the sublime qualities of the proletarian leader, comrade mao tsetung. together with the heroic chinese people and the chinese communists, with the workers, peasants and marxist-leninists all over the world, we will turn our deep grief for the departure of comrade mao tsetung into vigorous strength and develop the revolutionary struggle for national liberation, socialism and communism.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Organizations and Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong, Macao Deeply Mourn Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1976)

our organizations in hongkong and patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao have held memorial gatherings to deeply mourn the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, the hongkong branch of the bank of china, the china merchants steam navigation company limited and other organizations in hongkong held solemn memorial meetings separately on the afternoon of september 18 to recall the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao and voice their boundless esteem and profound mourning for chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country and great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people. vows were taken at these meetings to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

the memorial meetings began at three p.m. sharp peking time on september 18. first they listened to or watched the radio or television live broadcasts of the mass memorial ceremony in the capital, and then memorial speeches were delivered by leading members of these organizations. meanwhile, patriotic organizations and groupings in hongkong and macao also listened to or watched the live broadcasts of the mass memorial ceremony in the capital. on that day, all our organizations in hongkong and patriotic organizations in hongkong and macao continued to fly their flags at half mast to pay tribute to the great leader chairman mao. beginning from three p.m. sharp, all chinese vessels anchored at hongkong and macao and many factories and enterprises there sounded their sirens for three minutes in homage to the great leader chairman mao.

more memorial gatherings and other activities have been staged by workers of our organizations in hongkong and patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao since september 18 to mourn the death of the great leader chairman mao. patriotic papers in these two cities have continued to give extensive coverage to reports and articles mourning chairman mao. many patriotic compatriots have seriously studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china,

the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, the memorial speech delivered by hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial ceremony in the capital, and the editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts". these patriotic compatriots said that they would turn their grief into strength, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and strive to broaden the scope of the great patriotic unity against hegemonism, support the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland, carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and work for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Jamaican Government Delegation Led by Deputy Prime Minister Coore

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with david coore, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of jamaica, and the jamaican government delegation he is leading.

premier hua kuo-feng extended a welcome to the distinguished jamaican guests on their visit to china. he said: both china and jamaica belong to the third world. in the past we both suffered from aggression and oppression by colonialism and imperialism, and shared the same destiny. therefore, the relations between our two countries have developed very satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. you are the first high-level delegation from jamaica to visit our country. we are convinced that your visit will contribute to the mutual understanding and friendship between the governments and peoples of china and jamaica.

premier hua kuo-feng said: our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung has passed away and our whole party, whole army and people of the whole country are most deeply grieved. we will carry out chairman

mao's behests, resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line and policies formulated by chairman mao for us and his revolutionary line in foreign affairs, carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

deputy prime minister coore said: we have brought with us the regards of the prime minister, the government and the entire people of jamaica to you. we are very much grieved at your loss of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. we believe that the chinese people will continue to act in accordance with mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's line and continue to develop and expand the cause pioneered by chairman mao. our two countries are both members of the third world. our common interests, common objectives and common aspirations have bound us together. we countries of the third world are confronted with a common danger. therefore, the third world countries must unite and cooperate with each other to deal with this danger. he added: the cordial and enlightening talks we held in the last two days have assured us that the development of our friendship has a solid foundation.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of finance; r. i. mason, director of projects of the ministry of finance; and peter bartlett and miss winnie samuda.

present on the occasion were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao and Deputy Prime Minister David Coore Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, and david coore, deputy prime minister of jamaica, continued their talks here this afternoon.

this morning, deputy prime minister david coore and mrs. coore and other distinguished jamaican guests visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill and the national learn-from-tachai exhibition, in the company of chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry.

Leaders of Jamaica Youth Forces for National Liberation Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

keith miles, president of the jamaica youth forces for national liberation, and other leading members of the organization recently called at the embassy of the people's republic of china in jamaica, extending condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from kingston.

"chairman mao will remain forever in our hearts," wrote keith miles in the condolence book.

in a message of condolence addressed to li chao, chinese ambassador to jamaica, the organization wrote: "each one of us is deeply saddened by the news of the death of your great leader chairman mao tsetung. to expound the monumental achievements of chairman mao will require massive volumes. chairman mao has been a great source of inspiration and guidance to the oppressed people of jamaica in their struggles for liberation."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 24, 1976)

japanese-chinese friendship organizations and personages of various circles recently issued statements or wrote articles deeply mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in a statement dated september 10, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) said, "chairman mao tsetung was the esteemed and beloved leader of the 800 million chinese people, and, at the same time, the outstanding leader who gave constant support to the people of all countries in the world in their struggle against hegemonism, encouraged the third world and had the greatest influence on the whole world.

"in the course of long and arduous history, chairman mao constantly gave us, the japanese people, hope and encourage and pointed out to us the great road of japan-china friendship.

"we are resolved to turn grief into strength as the chinese people do, take the japan-china joint statement as the political base, further strengthen unity, remove all obstacles and strive for an everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples."

japanese finance minister masayoshi ohira in a statement on september 9 said that the great thought and contributions left by chairman mao was a great beacon for china.

tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, in a statement on september 9 said: the great historical contributions of chairman mao "are immortal and his behests are the principles that should be adhered to not only by the chinese people but also by us in the future." he added, "what we particularly learnt from chairman mao is to build everlasting friendly relations and lasting peace between the japanese and chinese peoples."

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the japanese komei party, in a statement on september 9 said, "i am convinced that the great thought and contributions of chairman mao will forever be engraved on the hearts of the chinese people and will have still greater influence on the new development of china and the future of world peace."

ikko kasuga, chairman of the japanese democratic socialist party, in a statement on september 9 acclaimed chairman mao as a great revolutionary and a great statesman and highly appraised the contributions of chairman mao to the safeguarding of peace in asia.

kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japan socialist party and dietman, in a statement on september 9 said that the merits of chairman mao in founding great china will shine for ever, the foundation laid by chairman mao is already very solid and china which adheres unswervingly to the line of chairman mao will continue to progress in future.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), in an article said, "chairman mao paid great attention to and understood the relations between japan and china. he contributed a great deal to the normalization of relations between japan and china. this touched the japanese nationals deeply."

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, in an article said, "long ago chairman mao distinguished strictly the japanese people from japanese militarism. it can be said it was his teaching that the japanese people are friends (of the chinese people) that had led to the normalization of the relations between japan and china four years ago."

yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china association on economy and trade, said in a statement on september 9 that chairman mao had always said, "the japanese and chinese peoples are good friends". it was on the basis of this teaching that japan-china friendly relations have developed to the present state.

motojumi makieda, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan (sohyo), said: "we japanese workers will carry out chairman mao's behests and continue to work for peace in asia and other parts of the world and for japan-china friendship."

mikiko matsuyama, leader of the matsuyama ballet troupe and well-known ballerina said: "the man i love most in the world is chairman mao. we created and produced 'the white haired girl' and 'the red detachment of women' on the basis of the 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' by chairman mao. we shall continue to follow chairman mao's teachings and work hard for an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

the secretaries council of the southern district council of the osaka council of sohyo issued a eulogy on september 11 which says: "we are grateful to chairman mao for his encouragement to the japanese people in their struggle for the immediate and unconditional return of the northern territories." "chairman mao will always inspire us."

shigeko morita, representative member of the national council of the japan democratic women's league, said: "we should be determined to combat all the anti-china forces and strive for an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. we will express our desire for close solidarity with the chinese people and our mourning for chairman mao with concrete action in our struggle for the emancipation of women."

taku yamamoto, representative of the haguruma troupe said: we pledge while expressing our deep mourning to carry on more firmly the great cause of communism which chairman mao had instructed us in his lifetime. chairman mao's inscription for the japanese working class is inspiring the japanese revolution. mao tsetung thought is immortal. we are determined to combine seriously the universal truth expounded in the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" which develop the marxist-leninist theory on art and literature with japanese cultural activities, and dedicate our lives to the struggle for the victories of the japanese revolution and the world revolution.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Sept. 23, 1976)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here yesterday.

jassim khaled dawoud el marzouk, minister of education and acting minister of commerce and industry of kuwait, cut the ribbon for the exhibition. speaking at the opening ceremony, he wished the exhibition success and pointed out: "the exhibition will undoubtedly enhance the economic and trade relations and friendship between our two countries. it also provides us the opportunity to see the achievements made by the chinese people in all fields." he hoped that the friendship between the two countries would be strengthened and developed constantly through the exchange of economic and trade delegations, exhibitions and official visits.

chang hsiu-nien, head of the exhibition delegation, praised the development of the friendly relations between china and kuwait and the two peoples. he expressed the hope that the exhibition would make effective contribution to the promotion of economic and trade contacts between the two countries and to further enhancement of the friendship between the two peoples.

more than 600 people attended the opening ceremony.

sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, was also present.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Latin American People Mourn for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

people of latin american countries deeply mourned for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

they gave hearty praises to chairman mao for his great contributions to the cause of liberation of the people of the world, the people of the third world in particular, and expressed determination to strive more bravely for victory in the struggle for their

countries' independence and national liberation and for victory of people's revolution.

on hearing of the passing of chairman mao, many latin american workers, students, office workers and teachers called at the chinese embassies in their respective countries to mourn the death of chairman mao. some of them went with the whole family, some bringing photographs taken with chairman mao during their visits to china. many, with tears in eyes, stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao to express their mourning.

a peruvian bank clerk, bringing his mother, wife and six children, went to the chinese embassy with a condolence letter signed by the whole family. he said with deep feelings, "comrade mao tsetung is our guide and beacon light." his mother said, "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts." a chilean girl student, eyes wet with tears, paid silent tribute and gazed at the portrait of chairman mao for several minutes. she wrote in the condolence book, "at this moment, i have so much to say, but words fail me. in my mind, mao tsetung is immortal." she embraced her chinese friends tightly and then went away in silence. a venezuelan worker and a school teacher brought ten children (aged from three to ten) to the chinese embassy, each child holding two flowers. when they entered the mourning hall, they put all the flowers together to form a bouquet to express their heartfelt esteem and mourning for chairman mao. the children also read aloud two poems of eulogy written by them and showed four pictures they had drawn specially in memory of chairman mao, including a picture of chairman mao and a rising sun, sunflowers and the national flags of china and venezuela. the children's genuine feelings for chairman mao deeply moved the staff of the chinese embassy.

the chinese embassy in argentina received a telephone call from an argentine friend who said in all sincerity: "the revolutionary people of argentina will be with you forever". in brazil, a woman clerk said: "guided by mao tsetung thought, the chinese revolution can certainly continue to advance, china will certainly become stronger in the world arena and the chinese people will surely be able to greet the advent of the next spring with their chins up."

people of various circles in latin american countries have sent messages of condolence to the chinese embassies or to peking upon learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. several venezuelan friends said in their message of condolence: "this piece of telegram would not suffice to take note of all the magnificent exploits achieved by this teacher of the proletariat in his struggle for national liberation and socialism." students, their parents and teachers of

a secondary school in puerto rico which is struggling for national liberation, wrote in a message of condolence: although the chinese people have lost the greatest teacher of ideology of the contemporary era and the puerto rican people have lost a great friend, we know that his teachings and magnificent accomplishments will continue to guide hundreds of millions of people in their struggle for freedom.

some costa rican friends wrote in their message of condolence: "the exemplary life of comrade mao tsetung, his glorious history, his wise and correct teachings will become an inextinguishable beacon light for all true revolutionaries of the world." a mexican friend wrote in his message of condolence: chairman mao's brilliant thought "will forever illumine in the infinity of history the minds and hearts of all the revolutionaries of the world".

a number of organizations in statements or communiques paid high tributes to the magnificent exploits performed by chairman mao in the chinese revolution and in the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world. they also expressed their resolve to carry on their struggle.

in a statement published in the paper "el nacional", the venezuelan-chinese friendship association says: "together with marx, engels, lenin and stalin, chairman mao is the great teacher of the international proletariat and his teachings will continue to be the irreplaceable guide on the road of advance of all the revolutionary peoples of the world."

the revolutionary and independent workers' movement of colombia in a press communique says that the passing of chairman mao tsetung brought deep grief to all the communists, workers and peoples and nations cherishing freedom, peace and progress in the world. the communique expresses "the firm resolve to turn our sorrow into strength in order to contribute to the fulfilment of the historic tasks befalling the proletariat and people of colombia. this will be our best homage to the memory of mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of the epoch whose thought is the beacon light of the world revolution."

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Foreign Affairs Institute Leader Meets Luxembourg Minister of Finance

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk with jacques poos, minister of finance of luxembourg, and his wife here this morning.

the guests arrived in peking yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they were greeted at the airport by hsieh li, raoul schoumaker, belgian ambassador to china, and van stirum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the royal netherlands embassy here.

Vice President of People's Bank of China Meets Luxembourg Minister of Finance

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

pu ming, vice-president of the people's bank of china, met and had a friendly talk with jacques poos, minister of finance of luxembourg, here this afternoon.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Ends Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 22, 1976)

a military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, left here for home yesterday at the conclusion of a friendly visit to this country.

representing mexico's defence secretary general cuenca diaz, general inspector of the ground and air forces of the mexican national defence ministry general santiago maciel gutierrez was at the airport to see

the chinese delegation off. also on hand were other high-ranking military officers.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

during its visit, the chinese military goodwill delegation took part in activities marking mexico's 166th anniversary of independence and attended an inaugural ceremony for a military academy. at a naval school in the city of vera cruz, director of the school rear admiral salvador gomez bernardo acquainted the chinese guests with its glorious history in resisting foreign aggressors. the delegation also visited a military medical school, an exhibition on the country's successes of construction over the recent years and a sports palace where the forthcoming third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is to be held.

mexico's defence secretary lieutenant general cuenca diaz and navy secretary admiral luis bravo carrera received the chinese military goodwill delegation separately. while visiting the port of vera cruz in the gulf of mexico, the delegation called on admiral miguel angel gomez, commander of the third military zone of the mexican navy.

CHINA AND MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Mass Media in Middle East and Northern Africa Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss to the chinese people and to the people of the world, the third world in particular, pointed out editorials and articles published in newspapers or magazines or commentaries by radio or television stations of middle east and northern african countries in the past few days. they also express the belief that the chinese people will certainly turn grief into strength and continue to advance on the revolutionary road pioneered by the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

"al thorah" of the yemen arab republic says editorially that the existence of new china led by chairman mao "has brought about a series of changes in the process of the liberation movements of the world and the national liberation movements of the third world". "all arab people have learned the spirit

of perseverance, dedication and consistency in fight from the struggle of the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao," it adds. "al-zhoumhourla" says in an editorial, "the people all over the world will never forget the greatness of chairman mao" and "we, the yemeni people, are deeply grieved over the death of chairman mao, because he is a real friend."

"al thawri" of democratic yemen says in an article, "chairman mao is a great leader, an illustrious thinker and a great communist fighter. his influence is not only confined to china, but is connected with the future of the world as well as the ideal and aspiration of the working people the world over." "chairman mao's thought and teachings have become the beacon light of the chinese revolutionary people and progressive mankind of the globe, illuminating the road of freedom, progress and socialism," the article says. "the people of democratic yemen are confident that the great chinese people led by the central committee of the communist party of china will continue to advance towards the great fighting goals defined by chairman mao," it adds.

the "algerie actualite" in an article pays tribute to chairman mao "for his decisive and unparalleled contributions to the development of the contemporary world." "the people will always honour his memory", it says. "al chaab" says in an editorial, "the algerian revolution will never forget the position taken by chairman mao tsetung and china during the liberation struggle of algeria and their support for it, and the steady development of cooperation between the two countries." the algerian weekly "african revolution" points out in an article, "china's victory in the struggle against imperialism and at home has accelerated the awakening of the peoples of the third world." it stresses, "self-reliance is an example set by chairman mao for the people of other third world countries."

the egyptian paper "al akhbar" says editorially, "people's china has always been sincere and genuine in backing us in our bitter struggle against imperialism and zionism." it points out, "china warned against mongers of slogans and principles who tried to bluff us with sweet words" and "events convinced us of what china had warned us against." "egyptian mail" says editorially, "the third world lost one of its mightiest spokesmen with the death of mao tsetung. egypt also lost a close friend."

the syrian paper "al thawrah" says in an article that under the leadership of chairman mao, "the efforts made by the chinese people since 1949 have set examples for other countries of the third world

to eliminate of disaster and poverty left behind by imperialism and colonialism through hard struggle and perseverance.

the tunisian weekly "dialogue" says that chairman mao "has not only founded new china, but also pushed ahead the history of mankind."

the moroccan paper "opinion" says in an article: "the death of chairman mao tsetung is a gigantic loss to the chinese people and to the peoples the world over who were thrown into grief by the worst unfortunate news."

the cypriot paper "phileleftheros" says in a commentary, "the long militant course of chairman mao has left imprints in various fields of the life of mankind, which no other historic statesman can match." "the people of cyprus express deep condolences on his death."

"tehran journal" in an editorial entitled "mao leaves behind memorable legacy" says that "the amazing lesson of self-reliance that he (chairman mao) taught will be remembered as his lasting contribution to the history of this planet".

the kuwait television station in a commentary praised the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung for "supporting the arab people's cause, especially the great cause of the palestinian people".

jordanian paper "al chaab" in an editorial eulogized chairman mao for "supporting the cause of justice in the world". another jordanian paper "al raey" says in an editorial that with the death of chairman mao, "the arab people have lost a great friend".

turkish paper "vatan" says in an article, "china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung has become a close friend of various countries of the third world, and a vital force in the international arena opposing imperialism, interference in other's affairs, big powers' policy of oppression against small countries, war provocations and exploitation." chairman mao tsetung's "contributions to mankind are immortal," it says.

another turkish paper "politika" says that "chairman mao has written a new page of the history of mankind, and become the hope of the despised and oppressed people of asia."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Political Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Unity Movement of Netherlands (M-L) Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

k. de boer, political secretary of the central committee of the communist unity movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), sent on september 11 a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "comrade mao tsetung was a distinguished leader, deeply loved by the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the people of all nationalities throughout china. his whole life was most closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and their glorious communist party. under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the party has developed, in the acute and continuous struggle against all the opportunist lines, into a leading force of the proletariat and the labouring masses in waging class struggle in the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by him are great contributions of world historic significance to the whole international communist movement."

the letter says, "mao tsetung thought is an immortal contribution to the development of the marxist-leninist movement the world over and to the cause of communism.

"comrade mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era.

"the passing of comrade mao tsetung is an inestimable loss to the chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese people's liberation army, as well as to the international proletariat, the revolutionary people of all countries and the international communist movement.

"comrade mao tsetung further developed marxism-leninism in the uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique."

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Institute Leading Member Meets Former Prime Minister of New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

hsieh
li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met with edward rowling, former prime minister of new zealand and leader of the labour party, and his wife here this evening. they had a friendly talk.

ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the institute, was present at the meeting. new zealand ambassador to china r.b. atkins was also present.

mr. and mrs. rowling arrived in kwangchow on september 19 on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese institute.

they arrived in peking today after visiting shanghai and sian.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Former Prime Minister of New Zealand Edward Rowling

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

chinese
foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with edward rowling, former prime minister of new zealand and leader of the labour party, and mrs. rowling.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and mr. edward rowling had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea's Deputy Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 24, 1976)

albert maori kiki, deputy prime minister and minister for defence, foreign affairs and overseas trade of papua new guinea, expressed on september 22 deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from port moresby.

the deputy prime minister offered his condolences to wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the delegation for the chinese economic and trade exhibition, when he received the latter in the capital.

he said to wang wen-lin, "i would like to express sympathy to the chinese people for the death of chairman mao." "we share the grief of the chinese people," he added.

on september 17, papua new guinea officially mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung by flying all flags at half-mast throughout the country.

the chinese economic and trade exhibition is to be held in port moresby next month.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President Marcos Receives Leader of Chinese Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Manila, Sept. 23, 1976)

philippine president ferdinand e. marcos and mrs. imelda romualdez marcos received li chuan, leader of the economic and trade exhibition delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-president of the chinese council for the promotion of international trade, and had a friendly conversation with him at the presidential palace here this morning.

in his speech, he once again expressed condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he said, "it was a great moment in our life when we met chairman mao tsetung in peking."

he wished success to the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china to be held here soon.

present on the occasion were secretary of trade of the philippines troadio quiazon, jr. and chinese ambassador ke hua.

the delegation arrived here on september 17. secretary troadio quiazon, jr. received the delegation on september 20.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Chinese Gymnasts Team in San Marino

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 22, 1976)

the heads of state of the republic of san marino, clelio jalassi and marino venturini, received a chinese gymnasts team today at the end of its four-day friendly visit to the republic, according to a report from san marino.

the heads of state expressed warm welcome to the chinese team, and conveyed once again their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

present on the occasion were giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and other secretaries of state. chinese consul general accredited to san marino wang chuan-pin was also present.

earlier, the san marino leaders and ministers and also the chinese consul general watched the exhibition performances by the men and women gymnasts of the chinese team. the chinese visitors, together with the gymnasts of the host country, gave two exhibitions on september 20 and 21, amid warm applause by more than 1,200 spectators.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

miguel trovoada, prime minister of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message on september 21 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it was on the eve of my official tour abroad that i received the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great helmsman of the chinese people, army and party. allow me to express to you the profound sorrow all we in the democratic republic of sao tome and principe felt at the announcement of the event, which is a loss to us as well as to africa and to humanity as a whole. the thought and action of chairman mao tsetung, which have illuminated our planet, have left a deep imprint on the recent history of our people. we are convinced that his thought will continue to inspire our revolution in the phase of national reconstruction just as it did during the period of anti-colonialist struggle. comrade premier, please accept the assurance of our fraternal friendship and deferential sympathy.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Why Is Soviet Union Afraid of Peace-Zone Proposals?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

as the demand for turning certain regions into zones of peace voiced by the non-aligned and other third world nations is increasing in intensity recently, soviet social-imperialism, which calls itself a "natural ally" of the developing countries, is afraid of it and detests it, and is resorting to every devise to hinder its realization.

referring to the proposal for turning the indian ocean into a zone of peace, the "political declaration" adopted at the recent fifth non-aligned summit conference voices explicit opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and "any manifestation of great power military presence" in the indian ocean. obviously the demands raised in the declaration reflect

the just stand of the littoral countries and the strong desire of the people of the numerous independence- and peace-loving countries of the third world. but, the soviet news agency tass resorted to despicable trick in reporting this declaration by deleting the remark expressing opposition to "great power military presence". even before the convocation of the summit conference, the soviet authorities had tried by threat and by trick to ensure that the documents of the conference would make no reference to "great power military rivalry" and "great power military presence" in the indian ocean. the kremlin not only avoids these phrases but forbids others to mention them, too.

"great power military rivalry" and "great power military presence" are irrefutable objective facts. people of the third world countries have long abhorred and firmly opposed the display of force on the seas and the intensified rivalry of the two hegemonic powers. it is futile for the new tsars to forbid others to mention these facts, or to expose and resist them. to serve its contention with the u.s. for world hegemony, the soviet union had in the last few years obtained the right to use more than ten ports and bases in the indian ocean region, built a series of covert and overt military bases and stationed a fleet with more than 20 vessels permanently in that ocean. the new tsars intimidate, conduct expansion and infiltrate into the countries washed by the indian ocean, trying to realize the old tsars' fond dream of acquiring unfrozen ports. there are 50 to 60 soviet vessels stationing permanently in the mediterranean, sometimes exceeding 90, causing great annoyance to the mediterranean countries.

the demand of the non-aligned and other third world countries for zones of peace is directed against hegemonism of the two super-powers which are jackals of the same lair, with the social-imperialist state which displays the signboard of a "natural ally" of the developing countries excelling the other in deceitfulness and brutality. indeed, the third world countries are putting the soviet union on a par with the united states, and this has thrown the kremlin chiefs into a fury who repeatedly upbraided the third world countries for doing so. they unleash aggression and expansion and ride roughshod everywhere, while forbidding the others to expose them; they contend with the u.s. for hegemony over the seas and threaten other countries' security, while forbidding others to put them on a par with the u.s.; what is this if not hegemonism excl.

according to the "theory" of the new tsars, the soviet union is a "socialist country" really and truly and the soviet military presence all over the world is for the purpose of "protecting the independent

countries". therefore, the third world countries do not need to put forward any proposal for "peace zone." so long as they obligingly offer to turn their ports into soviet military ports and place their sovereignty under soviet "protection", there will peace in the world. but, one would ask: is it for the "protection of the independent countries" that the soviet union repeatedly held offensive military exercises in a show of force and blackmailed others militarily? is it for the same purpose that the soviet union set up military bases far away from home and sent its warships to all the oceans and to intrude into the waters of more than 60 countries? or is it for the same purpose that soviet aircraft and warships frequently violated the airspace and territorial waters of other countries, threatening their security? no excl. this is the conclusion drawn by some third world countries from their own experience. if you allow the soviet vessels and warships to use your ports, moscow will go a step further, interfere in your internal affairs and put you under its control. that is why many third world countries categorically ban the soviet use of their ports, forbid the soviet union to set up military bases on their own territories and oppose the unbridled actions of the soviet navy on the high sea. some mediterranean states declared that "the mediterranean is the mediterranean of the mediterranean countries" and demanded that "the u.s. and soviet fleets go home". some latin american states initiated the struggle to defend the 200 nautical-mile maritime right. this fully reflects the determination of the third world countries to get rid of u.s. imperialist control and reject soviet "protection".

having won victory in the protracted struggle for national independence and liberation, countries which have shaken off the control of an imperialist power will not easily permit another imperialist power to control them. therefore, the demand for setting up peace zones is a reflection of the common desire of the third world countries to "drive out the wolf and prevent the tiger from coming in".

faced with wide opposition by the third world countries, moscow tries to deceive others by giving sham support to the peace zone proposals while actually opposing them. it has repeatedly stated that at the forthcoming u.n. general assembly, it will vote for the proposal for turning the indian ocean into a zone of peace. however, judging from what it did in the past, what it will vote for is withdrawal of the u.s. bases from the indian ocean and not the withdrawal of soviet bases and military strength, thereby turning the "zone of peace in the indian ocean" into a "soviet monopolized zone". this trick of trying to put the just struggle for turning the indian ocean into a zone of peace into the orbit of the scramble for hegemony between social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism can never deceive any third world country.

to establish peace zones is a difficult task which requires a protracted and hard struggle. in this struggle, the third world countries and the world people will see more clearly the real features of superpower hegemonism. any scheme to obstruct the advance of the world people's struggle against hegemony is doomed to failure.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association Meets in Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 23, 1976)

the swedish-chinese friendship association held a memorial meeting here this evening to mourn deeply for chairman mao tsetung.

attending the meeting were more than 500 swedish friends of various circles. charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy chang fa-tien was present on invitation.

a huge portrait of the late chairman was hung over the platform which was flanked by fresh flowers.

the memorial meeting began amid strains of the funeral music. then, christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, made a memorial speech. he eulogized chairman mao tsetung's monumental exploits in leading the chinese people to overthrow the three "big mountains", establish the new china and carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. he said, "we swedish people, like the people of the world, feel a profound grief over the passing of mao tsetung, one of the greatest figures in the world and in history."

speaking at the memorial meeting, swedish writer nils holmberg, the translator of the swedish edition of the "selected works of mao tsetung", gave an account of chairman mao tsetung's creative development of marxism-leninism. he said, chairman mao had made many most important contributions in developing marxism-leninism. he and his deeds are immortal. chairman mao had left behind an extremely rich legacy -- mao tsetung thought. the chinese people, armed with this invincible weapon and under the leadership of their glorious party, will certainly continue to advance along the road opened up by chairman mao to win still greater victories.

chairman mao's poems were recited at the memorial meeting.

the goeteborg branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association held on the afternoon of september 11 a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung, which was attended by about 300 people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Telecommunication Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1976)

a chinese telecommunication delegation led by wang shu-chia, vice-president of the research institute of posts and telecommunications of the ministry of posts and telecommunications, left here for geneva yesterday to attend the sixth plenary session of the telegraph and telephone consultative committee of the international telecommunication union.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Students Meet in Memory of Late Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Caracas, Sept. 23, 1976)

some two hundred students of the central university of venezuela attended a memorial meeting here yesterday evening to pay homage to the late chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

a portrait of chairman mao and a streamer reading "mao tsetung lives forever" were hung at the venue.

a number of professors and students who have been to china eulogized chairman mao's exploits from their own experience. juan pedro posani, a professor of the architecture faculty, pointed out that chairman mao integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution. the chinese revolution, he added, speaks well for the fact that it is impossible to take power through "peaceful transition". he also praised chairman mao's persistent struggle against soviet modern revisionism.

adolfo herrera, a professor of journalism and a member of the venezuelan chamber of deputies, said that the ample revolutionary practice and theory of chairman mao "is closely linked with every moment and every instant of our own life". he praised china's great proletarian cultural revolution carried out under the personal leadership of chairman mao as a new form of preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

martin padron, a student of architecture, projected and illustrated at the meeting a number of lantern slides which he photographed during his recent tour of china on its successes in socialist construction.

on september 18, more than 100 caracas workers held a similar memorial meeting for chairman mao.

CHINA AND WEST AFRICA

West African People Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

many
people in west african countries have in the past few days mourned with immense grief the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people. they hold the view that mao tsetung thought will forever encourage the african people to keep on fighting.

a ghanaian friend arthur and his family wearing black armbands called at the chinese embassy in accra and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung. he taught his children never to forget the immortal contributions made by chairman mao to the liberation of humanity. a ghanaian student walked dozens of miles to the chinese embassy to make a condolence call. with tears in his eyes, he asked chinese friends for a copy of mao tsetung's works to express his mourning for chairman mao. another ghanaian friend who has visited chairman mao's native place in shaoshan and the site of the national institute of peasant movement in kwangchow is extremely distressed. he said, "the death of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss to the whole world. he had made contributions to us with his revolutionary spirit in fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. chairman mao is the greatest man of our era." still another ghanaian friend edusei who had met chairman

mao twice said, "chairman mao had much concern for the struggle of the african people. after ghana's independence, the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao has offered us selfless assistance. when ghana was in difficulty, some countries pressed for the repayment of debts, but china had never asked for a cent. chairman mao's decision to assist in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway is a support and contribution to the cause of liberation of the african people."

a number of mauritanian friends could not restrain their tears before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung at the chinese embassy in mauritania. a mauritanian worker presented a wreath of fresh flowers bearing the words "eternal glory to chairman mao exclamation" a mauritanian journalist wrote in the book of condolence at the chinese embassy: "chairman mao has passed away, but his thoughts will be immortal and will be a beacon lighting up the road for the international proletariat and the peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all the moribund forces."

many mauritanian friends called at the residence of the chinese technicians working at the m'pourie state farm to offer deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. a peasant of over 50 said to them, "chairman mao worked for the well-being not only of the chinese people, but also of the african and mauritanian people. the m'pourie plain, formerly a wasteland, has been transformed into fertile fields cultivated with rice with the aid of china which is under the leadership of chairman mao."

in togo, peasants in the vicinity of the misson tove rice growing centre were grief-stricken upon learning the sad news on september 9. many togolese friends expressed their sorrow to the chinese agro-technical personnel working at the centre, wherever they met them, in the fields, on the road or at their residence. at the clinic attached to the lome general hospital, the director, doctors, nurses and patients all expressed profound grief over the death of chairman mao.

in the nigerian capital of lagos, a memorial meeting was held on september 18 to mourn the passing of chairman mao. it was attended by several hundred nigerian friends of all circles.

the industrial development centre in zaria, northern nigeria, sent a letter on september 10 to the chinese small-industry technical group working there, extending deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao. mallam madawaki, director of the centre, said to the leader of the chinese group that the passing of chairman mao has evoked deep sorrow in the world.

the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle instilled by chairman mao into the chinese people especially deserved to be learned by the people of the world, he added.

nigerian trade unionist paul epuh said in a message of condolence to the chinese embassy in lagos, "chairman mao won not only the deepest love and respect of the chinese communist party and the chinese people but also the heartfelt love and respect of the people of africa, asia, latin america and the rest of the whole world." he said, "although chairman mao has passed away, mao tsetung thought will certainly live forever."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chairman Mao's Works on Display at International Book Fair

(NCNA-English Bonn, Sept. 22, 1976)

works by the great leader chairman mao tsetung were put on display at the 28th international book fair held in frankfurt between september 13-21.

guozi shudian (the china publications centre) participated in the fair. other books published in china were also displayed.

chairman mao's works included "selected works of mao tsetung" published in 16 languages, "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in 36 languages and "selected military writings of mao tsetung" in 10 languages, as well as copies of chairman mao's poems in five different editions.

after visiting the chinese pavilion at the fair, some of the west german visitors said that although chairman mao tsetung has passed away, brilliant mao tsetung thought will be immortal. they also expressed their determination to study chairman mao's works more earnestly and disseminate mao tsetung thought.

the international book fair was attended by 67 countries.

the china publications centre exhibited 1,500 kinds of books, pictorials and periodicals devoted to the subjects of politics, economics, philosophy, history, literature and art.

CHINA AND WESTERN EUROPE

Proletariat, Revolutionary People in Western Europe Extend Deep Condolences on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and people, has aroused profound grief among the proletariat and revolutionary people in western europe. thousands of workers, peasants, employees, students and people of other circles have called at chinese embassies, or held memorial meetings and demonstrations to mourn chairman mao. many others have sent messages or letters to chinese embassies, with expressions of deep condolences and feelings of esteem for the late chairman.

at the chinese embassy in italy, an old worker burst into sobbing when he paid tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. a worker whose leg was in plaster cast limped up to the portrait of chairman mao to pay silent tribute with profound proletarian feelings. one day when a family of four of three generations visited the chinese embassy to offer condolences, the young distressed mother, pointing to the portrait of chairman mao, told her kid: "he is chairman mao." an italian student said in chinese: "we shall forever bear chairman mao's words in mind."

at the chinese embassy in west germany, many workers with white mourning flowers in their hands expressed deep condolences before the portrait of chairman mao. two workers from cologne made a special visit to the chinese embassy in bonn after the night shift on september 9 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in france, more than 4,000 people called at the chinese embassy to mourn chairman mao tsetung. many people from marseilles, besancon, lyons, saint etienne and other cities came to the chinese embassy in paris to extend condolences. 40 lyons representatives brought with them two albums of mourning, one of them containing 106 signatures. with a letter of condolence signed by 18 workers, five workers of the renault automobile plant in the paris suburban district of billancourt presented a wreath of fresh roses before the portrait of chairman mao.

at the chinese embassy in spain, an aged man with tears in his eyes paid respect to the portrait of chairman mao. after a while, he said with profound feelings: "great, kind and modest". presenting bunches of white carnations, several young men faced the portrait

of chairman mao, saying: "the great teacher chairman mao, the brilliance of your thought will forever be the lighthouse shining our road of advance excl. you will forever be with us, and forever live in the hearts of the chinese people and all the oppressed people throughout the world excl."

at the chinese embassy in greece, many mourners wept and raised their clenched fists before the portrait of chairman mao to show their determination to turn grief into strength. with grief and respect, a primary school teacher presented a long poem of 16 pages, which has the lines: "from the east the earth welcomes the dawn, the sun and hope. ... we shall carry your everlasting torch far and wide."

at the chinese embassy in belgium, a belgian woman with her three children bowed in tears before the portrait of chairman mao. she wrote in the book of condolence: "it was you who created the new society. it was you who forged the new men. you will live in our hearts."

several danish friends visited the chinese embassy in copenhagen for ten days every day to make three bows before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung and observe silent tribute.

in malta, workers in a cement product factory, upon hearing the passing of chairman mao, embraced tightly the chinese people working there with tears in their eyes. many maltese workers declared that chairman mao not only belongs to china, but also to the peoples the world over. maltese people have great esteem for him.

in west germany, italy, france, britain, austria, switzerland, greece, denmark, sweden, norway and the netherlands, hundreds and thousands of workers and other labouring people held memorial meetings or held mourning parades. they carried red flags and torches to deeply mourn chairman mao.

chinese embassies in west european capitals were flooded with condolence messages from all quarters -- from the british isles to the apennines peninsula, from scandinavia to the banks of the rhine river.

a swiss friend who has visited china wrote in his message: "i wish i could be one among you to pay my last respect ... my heart is wrung, my thought goes to my chinese friends, known and unknown, in these sad hours ... loyal to the principles and teachings of chairman mao, china will march forward."

another message signed by an italian friend and all of his family said, "the thought and teachings

of chairman mao will always guide the international proletarian movement."

many others wrote poems in memory of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung. a poem published in the french paper "quotidien du peuple" on september 14 contains the following verses:

comrade mao,

your memory is imperishable

in the hearts of the oppressed people,

in the hearts of the liberated people.

...

comrade mao,

you may hear,

our struggles resound

far and near;

you may rest assured,

we will turn the whole world

into a flowery socialist land,

beautiful and grand.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

a chinese women's basketball team led by hsu chung-hua left peking today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

State Leaders Or Their Wives, Prominent Figures Send Messages of Condolence to Comrade Chiang Ching on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

state leaders
or their wives and prominent figures of many countries have sent cables or letters to comrade chiang ching, expressing profound condolences and sympathy on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the condolence message from fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, says: "chairman mao tsetung was one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of all times. his heroic struggle against the evil forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction and in support of the oppressed peoples of the world has been legendary and has left a permanent imprint on human history.

"as a sincere friend of pakistan, who made a great contribution to the consolidation of friendly relations between pakistan and china, chairman mao tsetung's memory will for ever remain fresh in the hearts of the people of pakistan."

the condolence message from zulfiqar ali bhutto, prime minister of pakistan, says: "chairman mao tsetung dedicated his whole life to the cause of chinese revolution and led it to its glorious victory. he will shine in the annals of history as one of the greatest leaders of mankind, whose thought and example would continue to inspire future generations.

"the people of pakistan will for ever cherish and respect the memory of chairman mao tsetung as their sincere friend." in his message of condolence, burmese president u ne win says: we count it a privilege to have met chairman mao tsetung personally. "we fully share your grief at his passing, and would like to tender to you and to all the members of your family our heartfelt condolences."

the shahanshah of iran, mohammad reza pahlavi, says in his message of condolence, "in these sad circumstances, we (the empress and i) join in expressing to your excellency and the members of the family of the late distinguished chairman, our heartfelt condolences in the great loss which you have sustained." the message adds: the rare qualities of leadership and patriotism displayed by chairman mao tsetung have shone brilliantly in the history of modern china and have earned the admiration of all.

the message of farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, says: "i would like to assure you of my deepest sympathy in your great grief and bereavement.

"the illustrious late chairman will long be remembered as the supreme architect of modern china wholly dedicated to the greatness and progress of his nation."

the condolence message of jihane el sadat, wife of the egyptian president, says: "it is with much sorrow that i have received the news of the passing away of the great leader chairman mao who has realised for his people so many great achievements in all fields of life. while sharing your sorrow and melancholy for the loss of this great leader, i wish you patience and resignation."

the condolence message of mohammad daoud, head of state and prime minister of the republic of afghanistan, says: i should like to convey the expression of my profound sympathy and condolences to you and to your family on the demise of the great leader and statesman of the people's republic of china, mr. mao tsetung whom i had the pleasure of knowing personally.

philippine president f.e. marcos says in his condolence letter: "chairman mao did measureless good."

"he was selfless and pure in the service of the people, indomitable in revolution, profound in dialectic, matchless in his understanding of political realities. but above all he knew human beings and he loved them and they love him in return and tried to prove themselves worthy of him."

in her message of condolence, imelda marcos, wife of the philippine president, expresses profound grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message says: chairman mao's name, his life, his thoughts and all his monumental works are not all that are left to us. there are the chinese people whom he has lifted into greatness. there are the chinese leaders, the successors who drank from his wisdom.

the message says: we think we cannot see the sun of his presence. our hearts are heavy. but we do know that his star is there shining above us.

hafez al-assad, president of the syrian arab republic, says in his condolence message: "we in the syrian arab republic highly appreciate the achievements of the late leader and his firm stands in defence of the cause of freedom and his support of the struggle of our arab people against imperialism and zionism.

"please accept our heartiest sympathy and condolences."

in his message of condolence, fahri s. koruturk, president of turkey, says: mrs. koruturk and i were deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency mao tsetung, founder of the people's republic of china, and we extend to you our most sincere condolences. "we share your great sorrow at the loss of this great statesman."

the message of condolence from tunisian president habib bourguiba says: "i learnt with deep grief of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. at this moment of sorrow, i express to you and your family my sincerest condolences."

the message of condolence from wassila bourguiba, wife of the tunisian president, says that with the passing of chairman mao, "china has lost the greatest man of its modern history. i am sure that the chinese people, men and women, will draw strength from the thought of their leader and saviour and make the determination to carry on his immense cause of progress. at this moment of sorrow, i express to you my deep condolences and all my sympathy."

the condolence message of urho kekkonen, president of the republic of finland, says: deeply moved by the news of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the eminent and long-standing leader of the chinese people, i wish to present to you my deepest sympathy.

the message of condolence from french president valery giscard d'estaing says: "i am deeply grieved by the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung who was the prestigious architect of the revival of china and one of the great friends of france. all the french people pay homage to his memory and share your sorrow. please accept the expression of my profound sympathy and condolences."

in his message of condolence, mamdouh salem, prime minister of the republic of egypt, says, "deeply grieved for the passing of the beloved chairman mao tsetung, i express to you my heartfelt condolences and sympathy."

the message of condolence from japanese prime minister takeo miki says: shocked to learn with deep grief of the passing of mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i express my heartfelt condolences.

the message of condolence from u.s. president gerald r. ford says: "mrs. ford joins me in extending to you our deepest sympathy on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

"chairman mao had a profound impact on his era. during my visit to peking in december 1975, i was privileged to hold wide-ranging discussions with him.

our talks confirmed that we shared a common belief in the importance of strengthening the relations between our two countries. chairman mao will be remembered in this country for his leading role in restoring the traditional ties of friendship between the american and chinese peoples."

messages of condolence have also been sent by:

lois snow, christopher snow and sian snow, wife, son and daughter of the late american friend of the chinese people edgar snow;

richard milhous nixon, former president of the united states;

kakuei tanaka, former japanese prime minister and member of the house of representatives;

edward heath, former prime minister of britain;

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association;

masao shimizu, head, and mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, of the matsuyama ballet troupe of japan;

chojuro kawarazaki, a famous player of japan;

li cheng-tao, american scholar of chinese origin, and his wife chin hui-chun;

han suyin, well-known authoress, and vincent ruthnasumy; and

other friendly organizations and personages.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Many Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1976)

-- the passing of chairman mao tsetung has been mourned with profound grief since september 9 in various countries. the people throughout the world have expressed heartfelt love and boundless respect for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

the governments of romania, laos, niger, ethiopia, madagascar, zambia, algeria, uganda, mozambique, kuwait, nigeria, botswana, gambia, guyana, panama, chile, yugoslavia, cyprus, new zealand, canada, france, switzerland, turkey and west germany expressed their deep sorrow at the death of chairman mao by flying their flags at half-mast throughout their respective countries or on government and parliament buildings. a number of them declared september 18 a day of national mourning, others officially set several days aside as a period of national mourning. to date 53 countries have flown their flags at half-mast.

state leaders or their representatives and government representatives of 105 countries have made condolence calls at the chinese embassies in their countries; 169 cables or letters of condolence have been sent to china by 123 heads of state or government. marxist-leninist parties and organizations of many countries in the five continents have sent cables or letters of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china.

the parliaments of sierra leone, mauritius, jamaica, netherlands and australia have held memorial services or adopted resolutions on the passing of chairman mao.

in the past few days, the governments and people of many countries have solemnly held memorial meetings or large-scale demonstrations to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they have recalled the brilliant revolutionary actions of chairman mao, and highly praised his great contributions to the liberation of the chinese people, to the liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and to the communist cause. korea, albania, romania and democratic kampuchea have held solemn memorial rallies or memorial meetings at the grass-roots level. condolence demonstrations and other mourning services, some involving 10,000-20,000 people, have been held in many places in tanzania. memorial meetings have also been held in guinea, equatorial guinea, the congo, benin and zambia.

memorial meetings have also been held by marxist-leninist parties, mass organizations and friendly organizations in pakistan, sri lanka, nepal, bangladesh, the philippines, india, sierra leone, nigeria, peru, venezuela, japan, norway, finland, denmark, sweden, switzerland, netherlands, britain, france, west germany, italy, austria, greece, australia, canada and the united states.

delegates to many international conferences have expressed mourning for and paid tributes to chairman mao. at the opening ceremony of the 31st session of the u.n. assembly on september 21, representatives from more than 140 member states observed one minute silence for chairman mao. earlier, delegates to other united nations meetings also expressed deepest condolences on the passing away of chairman mao. in mexico city, when the conference on economic cooperation among the developing countries opened on september 13 the delegates from 104 countries and international organizations all stood for a minute in silent mourning for chairman mao.

in london, on the same day, delegates of a number of countries attending the 61st session of the legal committee of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization and officials of the organization's secretariat expressed profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. on september 18, the secretariat flew its flag at half mast at its headquarters in mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

when a special plenary session of the communications divisional meeting of the international civil aviation organization was held in montreal, canada, on september 9, all the delegates stood in silent tribute for one minute mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung. flags were flown at half mast that afternoon.

upon learning the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the european conference of heavy ion nuclear physics in session in caen, northwestern france suspended its proceedings during the afternoon of september 9 and about 400 delegates from 28 countries stood in silence as a symbol of their sincere grief on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexicans Condemn New Fishing Despot

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 22, 1976)

last august when the mexican authorities had just introduced naval patrol of mexico's 200 mile exclusive economic zone, this correspondent paid a visit to the yucatan peninsula which overlooks the southern border of the roaring gulf of mexico.

the moment i set foot on the soil of the peninsula, i was deeply impressed by the strong feelings prevailing among the local people against foreign poachers in the gulf. the fishermen, who have lived on fishing from generation to generation, poured out a stream of bitter accusations against the reckless piracy committed by the soviet social-imperialists. they pledged to put up an indomitable fight against this new fishing villain in mexican waters.

with a coastline of 400 kilometres, yucatan tops the list in mexico's fish catches. bass, cuttlefish and some other varieties are plentiful in its in-shore fisheries. historically, these fishing grounds were the haunts of u.s. piratic fishing vessels. but in the past decade or more, they have been looted as well by the ambitious soviet social-imperialists who have made inroads into the caribbean and the gulf of mexico in their fierce contention with the united states. their ships are running amuck there in relentless pursuit of fish and certain other undisclosed purposes.

august and september used to be busy fishing season in the gulf of mexico when endless boatloads of fish were unloaded at the ports for processing. but this time, at one of these ports, yucalpeten, i saw an entirely different scene. quite a number of fishing vessels were laid idle. some of the processing plants closed their intakes as early as 11 o'clock in the morning, and some others simply took in no fish at all. greatly surprised, i could not refrain from asking "why?"

ezeguiel trejo, a responsible official of the enterprise "pescados mexicanos", gave the answer. he said: "previously each of our boats could capture seven tons of fish each time it put out to sea, and now it's only four tons. foreign vessels have drained the fish resources. the soviet vessels began to fish in the gulf of mexico 18 years ago, most of them concentrating their operation in the waters of yucatan. they not only capture large fishes, but also small ones. they often make their way into our territorial waters under cover of darkness and used whatever methods and nets of all sizes for fishing. they first cast small feeler nets to check the situation, and when

schools of fishes are found, they immediately spread large trawls which form a huge bag and take every thing in the sea." when asked about the catch of the soviet vessels, he said that it is difficult to count exactly because they have caught too much. "at present, mexican fishing vessels of the ports of yucatan and campeche can catch only 20,000 tons of fish annually, whereas their catch is over 100,000 tons yearly, i estimate." saying so, he got excited. "this is piratical action of the superpower, which should be denounced by the peoples the world over as all mexican fishermen demand," he declared. "in order to defend our coast and fish resources, we should fight, enlarge our fleet and raise our fishing capacity. otherwise, fish in the sea will be caught by these foreign vessels and our food will be reduced. we who earn a living by fishing will continue to be poor," he added.

at a landing stage in the fishing port of progreso, yucatan, a ship owner jose alonso, who has met ten soviet fishing vessels on four occasions in the past three years and was one of their victims, told this correspondent: "the soviet fishing vessels caught fish within twelve, nine or even six nautical miles off our coast. the soviet trawlers caught every thing in our sea, inflicting losses on us. whenever they came to fish at night, we would catch nothing the next morning and had to wait for six hours before we resume work."

he added: "in one night of october 1973, we met four russian fishing boats on whose funnels were painted the soviet flags. but through the light on these boats we saw with our own eyes that they were putting their nets into the sea by machines. in one night of march 1974, my companions and i came across three soviet trawlers. they came very close to us when our boats were fishing within 12 miles from the coast. the chain of anchor of my boat was dragged by a large net of a soviet boat. then we had no other way out but to cut off the chain, tie the damaged boat to another and bring it back to the coast for repair. on that occasion we saw clearly the soviet flag flying. we filed a protest with them, but they simply ignored it." the owner of the boat said angrily: "from 1973 to 1976, the fleet of our progreso port increased by 35 per cent, but the catch dropped by 35 per cent and the monthly production reduced from 12,000 tons to 8,000 tons. this was because the soviet boats had frequently come here fishing. we consider that their method of catching is of the sort of looting in character because they even carried off very small fish including those less than 45 centimetres in length."

the yucatan peninsula is bounded by the gulf of mexico in the north and by the caribbean sea in the east. no matter to which fishing port you went along this long coastline, angry fishermen would readily tell you

of the crimes committed by soviet fishing boats in the gulf of mexico: "the soviet boats have come fishing in our mexican territorial waters." "this is an encroachment on our sovereignty." "this is an act of piracy and one of a big power bullying a small one." these charges vividly reflect the strong will of the mexican people to defend their state sovereignty and oppose big power hegemony.

the soviet fishing boats have not only looted maritime resources but also brought losses to the lives and property of the mexican fishermen.

fisherman ignacio sobrino, whose family has lived by fishing for generations, said: "every time i went fishing in the sea, i came across soviet fishing boats whether it was night or daytime. in december 1974, my boat was entangled by a net of a soviet fishing boat. the chain of anchor was damaged so badly that i incurred a loss of about 12,000 pesos. and my boat went back empty-handed."

a fisherman by the name of eugenio chavez said: not long ago, a 2,000-ton soviet fishing vessel, flying the flag of a third country, intruded into mexico's waters in the small hours of one morning for illegal fishing operations. it dashed into two a mexican wooden fishing vessel "rosa isela" and so wounded two young fishermen, one aged 17 and the other 20, who had to be hospitalized. the soviet fishing vessels are monstrous pirates indeed exclamation another fisherman who had witnessed soviet fishing vessels plundering fish in mexico's territorial waters told this correspondents indignantly that this is an utter encroachment upon our sovereignty exclamation they have no right to be here exclamation

the mexican fisherman put it right, the soviet social imperialists have no right whatsoever to lord it over in the gulf of mexico. these daring and most incisive revelations have exposed to the full the true colours of the social-imperialists before the peoples of latin america. no matter how furtively the soviet fishing vessels may have tried, they can not escape the eyes of the mexican fishermen, and the accusations of the fishermen give expression to the deep-seated opposition of the mexican people to the hegemonic oppression and plunder of the superpowers.

yucatan is the birth-place of the 2,000-year-old maya culture and its people have a glorious tradition of struggle. they will by no means permit the soviet union to run amuck in the gulf of mexico, looting its fishing resources.

last february, the mexican government proclaimed a law on establishing a 200-mile exclusive economic zone

which is to go into force on the 30th of this month. mexico's navy has begun to patrol the 200-mile exclusive economic zone from late july of this year, and a seventh military zone of the navy has been established in the gulf of mexico to protect the fishermen there as well as mexico's national resources and state sovereignty.

the turbulent waves in the gulf of mexico have engulfed numerous invaders. today, the mexican people, together with other peoples in latin america, are on their close guard against the ravages and incursions of the tiger and wolf, determined to push forward with their anti-hegemonic struggle.

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CAPITALIST-ROADERS

Act According to the Principles Laid Down and Fight Capitalist-Roaders to the End

by

Jung Yung-lin (荣泳霖), Deputy Secretary to the Party Committee, and Wu We-yü (吴炜煜), Deputy Director of the Political Department, of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. The Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world are immensely grieved. Chairman Mao has dedicated his whole brilliant life to the liberation cause of the proletariat and mankind. His high merit and great achievements will last as long as the universe and his benevolence will forever shine with the sun and the moon. The development of history has proved, and will continue to prove, that once mastered by the masses, Mao Tsetung thought has the great might to surmount any difficulties and enemies. The yearning and gratitude of the revolutionary people for Chairman Mao will grow with time. Chairman Mao will forever live in our hearts! His revolutionary line will forever guide us to forge ahead victoriously.

We will never forget that it is the great leader Chairman Mao who has put forward the theory, line and policies of the new democratic revolution by combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in China, led the Chinese people to overthrow the three big mountains, and founded the People's Republic of China, thereby enabling the woe-stricken Chinese nation to stand on its feet, changing the situation in the East and the world, and opening up a new road for the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. We will

never forget, in particular, that it is the great leader Chairman Mao who has summed up the experience of the international communist movement, both positive and negative, in the new historical period of socialism in China. Applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on the unity of opposites, he has profoundly analyzed the class relations of socialist society and explictly stated for the first time in the history of development of Marxism that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production is completed in the main. He has put forward the theory of the existence of two types of contradictions of different nature--contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people--in socialist society. He has made the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and a series of great revolutionay struggles to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Through clinging to socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the vast and populous People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao has made great contributions of historical significance to the world in the contemporary era, and at the same time provided fresh experience in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration and building socialism for the international communist movement, thereby enriching the treasure house of Marxist theory.

Chairman Mao's theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat were continuously developed and enriched in the course of socialist revolution in China. When China was about to win a nationwide victory in the democratic revolution and was at the historical juncture of having to make timely and incessant preparations for transformation to socialist revolution, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out in March 1949 at the 2nd Plenum of the 7th Party Central Committee that the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie was the fundamental contradiction within China, and it was imperative to learn to wage struggle against the enemies without guns. He also emphatically pointed out that it was necessary to be on the alert against the appearance of figures already hit by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets. Following this, Chairman Mao led the whole Party to smash the Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih anti-Party clique and overcome the resistance of the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

In 1957, braving the revisionist adverse current whipped up by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and in the face of rabid attacks launched by the rightists backed by the bourgeoisie inside the Party, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, there would still be classes and class struggle. He pointed out that there were also bourgeois rightists

within the Party, opportunely launched the anti-rightist struggle, and won a great victory in the socialist revolution on the political front and the ideological front.

In 1959, Chairman Mao successfully launched the struggle against the opportunist chieftain P'eng Te-huai at the Lushan Conference, and pointed out that this struggle emerging at Lushan was a class struggle. In China and in our Party, it looked that such struggle would go on and would not be over until all classes had perished.

In 1962, at the 10th Plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee, in light of the criminal activities of Liu Shao-ch'i in pushing a revisionist line for restoring capitalism, Chairman Mao admonished the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country: "Never forget class struggle." He also further pointed out that the socialist society covered a considerably long historical period and in this historical period "there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration," thereby putting forward a more comprehensive basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism.

At the end of 1964, in the course of the socialist education movement, he also pointed out that there was within the Party the bureaucratic class which was sharply antagonistic to the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and that the bureaucrats were bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers and were the target of the revolution. Early in 1965, in the "Twenty-Three Articles" for guiding the socialist education movement, Chairman Mao clearly ponted out: "The main target of the present movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." Not long afterward, he personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, mobilized hundreds of millions of people to launch violent attacks against the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and destroy the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thereby enabling the broad masses of revolutionary people to learn and master the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of struggle and accumulate experience in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders. Because of this, the capitalist-roaders trembled with fear whenever they recalled the great cultural revolution, and hated it to the bone.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing refused to repent, and as soon as he resumed work, he hurriedly practiced reversal of verdicts and restoration on a large scale, and launched vengeful counter-attacks on the proletariat. Chairman Mao again personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, thereby defending the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Based on the changes in class relations and the characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period, he brilliantly and wisely pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This scientific assertion of Chairman Mao's further directed the

spearhead of the revolution at the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. History has shown, and will more and more clearly show, that Chairman Mao's theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has greatly expedited the extinction of the bourgeoisie and given impetus to the advance of history toward communism.

Through the practice of struggle and from the negative example taught by the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the proletariat has come to understand profoundly that Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a sharp weapon of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to win thorough emancipation, a complete and well-disciplined revolutionary science, a great contribution of extraordinary significance made by Chairman Mao to the treasure house of Marxist theory, a brilliant model in inheriting, defending and developing Marxism.

It is precisely because of this that the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies attack, slander, distort and tamper with this great theory of Chairman Mao's with concentrated force, and in particular vainly attempt to ignore the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party. Whether we acknowledge or repudiate, adhere to or oppose, this great theory and scientific assertion has become a focal point of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines at the present and in the future. In socialist revolution, if Chairman Mao's scientific assertions that the bourgeoisie is right inside the Party, that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and that the main target of the struggle is the capitalist-roaders within the Party are deliberately ignored or tampered with, the soul of Mao Tsetung thought is emasculated, and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao is betrayed.

From Liu Shao-ch'i through Lin Piao to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, these chieftains of the revisionist line wildly disparaged, distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers in a vain attempt to switch the orientation of the socialist revolution. Lin Piao publicized that the great cultural revolution had "rounded up" the class enemies, described the struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries with the capitalist-roaders within the Party as the contradiction between "the higher level and the lower level," "this force and that force," "the pen and the gun," distorted the essence of class struggle, covered up the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat initiated by them, and vainly attempted to carry out the criminal conspiracy of turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into the fascist dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he attacked the proletariat's theory and practice to oppose the bourgeoisie inside the Party with his frenzy grown tenfold and hate grown a hundredfold. He waved a red flag to oppose the red flag. Behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the Party Central

Committee, he extracted with an ulterior object in view three directives from a series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao, replaced the key link with things hinged on it, and concocted the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," thus completely betraying our Party's basic theory and basic practice of taking class struggle as the key link and the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. He concocted and spread absurd arguments to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, instigated and supported the launching of attacks on the proletariat by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and vainly attempted to split up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

With changed tactics, he once again publicized that notorious theme of "white cat, black cat" in order to write off socialism and exclusively practice capitalism. He opposed the criticism of bourgeois rights, and nonsensically said that "without the material foundation, how can they be restricted?" As a matter of fact, he tried his utmost to extend and strengthen bourgeois rights and protect the interests of the high officials practicing revisionism.

He vilified the excellent situation since the great cultural revolution as "a habit of long standing that is difficult to break," and claimed that "the present is not as good as the past." With gnashed teeth, he exclaimed that he intended to "steel his heart" and "risk his old life" to counter-attack the proletarian revolutionaries in revenge. He even used the conspiratorial means of spreading rumors, etc., and made unlawful use of the name of the revolutionary leader to practice so-called "all-round rectification" in a vain attempt to reverse in toto the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. He attacked that each "movement launched" "is harmful" to the "experienced cadres," tried to reverse the verdicts on the chieftains of past revisionist lines and on Liu Shao-ch'i and himself, and maliciously vilified the past political movements and the great cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao. He made maximum use of the most despicable and shameless means to tamper with, disparage and attack Mao Tsetung thought.

In "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, it is openly clamored that there is need to "topple by struggle" the so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies," but nothing is said therein that the main target is the capitalist-roaders within the Party. This has exposed his reactionary countenance by directing his counter-revolutionary wicked spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao, at the Party Central Committee and at the Chinese communists and the broad revolutionary masses who firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All this is determined by the reactionary class essence of the chieftain of the revisionist line. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's towering crimes show that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the greatest danger of the subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the capitalist-roaders are more ferocious than the capitalists.

As the opposition of the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is so extremely violent and wicked, this shows the more that Chairman Mao's brilliant theory and great practice have hit their mortal wound. This also makes us

understand more profoundly that making revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the Party is precisely the most important point of the line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the socialist revolution in China. In order to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, firmly bear in mind his bidding, "Act according to the principles laid down," and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must assiduously study, enthusiastically publicize, boldly defend and firmly practice this brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, and wage an uncompromising struggle against all words and deeds that vainly attempt to change the policies laid down. We must at all times nail our eyes on the capitalist-roaders, and no matter who they are and what manner is used to practice revisionism, we must rebel against them and firmly fight the capitalist-roaders to the end!

To break the back of the bourgeoisie inside the Party is a protracted, formidable and great historic task. In order to thoroughly criticize ideologically and politically the revisionist line pushed by the capitalist-roaders, it is imperative to make prolonged and untiring efforts. It will take the arduous and complicated struggle of tens of generations of people to wipe out the soil which the bourgeoisie within the Party relies on for its emergence and survival. The struggle around the question of making revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the Party will have to go on for a long time in theory and practice.

In a talk given in front of Marx's tomb, Engels said: "Struggle is to him like moving the hand as the mind wishes." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 575) The philosophy of us communists is the philosophy of struggle. In the course of fighting for the communist cause, we must at all times uphold the vigorous fighting spirit. The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is still growing at present is a life-and-death battle fought by the proletariat with the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The proletariat and the broad masses of the people must study more seriously the series of important instructions given by Chairman Mao and sharpen their eyes. We must closely rally around the Party Central Committee and carry this great struggle through to the end!

We are confident of victory. We surely can defeat the bourgeoisie inside the Party and topple by struggle the capitalist-roaders, because they belong to the bourgeoisie, a decadent, down-fallen and moribund class in the process of disappearing. Although they sometimes appear to be strong and bare their claws and teeth, they are in essence very feeble and weak and are paper tigers or beancurd tigers. Didn't this colossus Liu Shao-ch'i quickly fall when buffeted by the roaring waves of the revolution? How frenzied and how extremely violent and wicked Lin Piao was, but in the end he was deserted by his followers, and he had to run away in a hurry and crashed to death in the desert. Wasn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing also very rampant for a while in summer and autumn last year? Once the revolutionary masses rose, he very quickly became a dog in the water. The reason was that they on the one hand and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants on the other belonged to classes sharply antagonistic to each other, and they were extremely isolated among the revolutionary people. They practiced restoration

and regression, but because they failed to win the hearts of people, the Party and the Party members, they could not succeed. Even though they were in power for a while, they were short-lived, and the proletarian revolutionaries surely would organize themselves to overthrow them according to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings.

We have practiced socialist revolution for more than twenty years, have acquired both positive and negative experiences from the international communist movement and have gone through the great proletarian cultural revolution which is a large-scale exercise for combating and preventing revisionism participated by hundreds of millions of people. The great proletarian cultural revolution has made us understand better not only from theory but also from practice how to carry out socialist revolution and how to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie and capitalist-roaders within the Party. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brilliant Mao Tsetung thought has gone so deep into people's hearts, has been so extensively mastered by the revolutionary people, and has struck so deep a root among the masses. The broad masses of communists and the people have known the main target of the socialist revolution, and the question of prime importance to the revolution is clear to them. They have accumulated experience in the struggle with the bourgeois-roaders and laid hold of revolutionary tactics and methods. This has given rise to a vast sea for drowning the enemy. How can the capitalst-roaders not feel panicky? Their attempt to ignore and emasculate with all ways and means Chairman Mao's brilliant idea that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party has revealed their reactionary stand and reflected their fear at heart. Naturally, what they have done is of no avail.

The established policies of the proletariat are unshakable, and Chairman Mao's scientific assertion has been turned into an immense material force among the revolutionary masses. Hasn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing declared in public that people should forget everything in the great cultural revolution? Actually, these capitalist-roaders not only have not forgotten but have committed to memory the "irreconcilable enmity." Naturally the proletarian revolutionary would not forget it. On the contrary, the rich experience of the great cultural revolution will be increasingly digested by people and will increasingly be turned into more conscious and more effective action. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the proletarian revolutionaries have precisely put these experiences into application. They dare to struggle and are good at struggle. They reveal to a high degree their art of struggle and their knowledge of policies and strategy, thus enabling the whole movement to develop victoriously from beginning to end according to Chairman Mao's deployment. The capitalist-roaders have deliberately attempted to crawl through the cracks and engineer sabotage, but they have failed disastrously again and again and can only utter desperate and low-spirited curses and sigh mournfully because they can do nothing else.

Just as Chairman Mao said, "there is hope in this Party of ours." Our Party not only has rich experience in democratic revolution, but also rich experience in socialist revolution as well as rich experience in waging

struggle with the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. This is precisely the high merit and great achievements of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao for bringing blessings to thousands of generations. We have strong faith in the great, glorious and correct Party personally brought up by Chairman Mao. We have strong faith in the revolutionary people who have been steeled through the great cultural revolution. We have strong faith in the ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. With such strong faith, we have inexhaustible strength, can adhere to the Marxist princple of going against the tide, and have the revolutionary spirit of "showing no fear in five things." We have Marxist truth and we stand on the side of the overwhelming majority of the people. Our cause is just and irresistible. The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all exploiting classes will be thoroughly buried. The radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought will shine all over the world and the noble communist ideals are bound to be realized!

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ARMY BUILDING

Commanders and Fighters Under Peking Garrison Command Resolutely Carry Out Chairman Mao's Army-Building Line by Building Their Units into the Strong Cornerstone of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1976)

(Our own correspondent) With immense grief, the broad masses of commanders and fighters under the Peking Garrison Command who stood guard by the side of the great leader Chairman Mao day and night deeply mourn our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They are determined to turn tremendous grief into tremendous strength and to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's bidding, "Act according to the principles laid down," carry on Chairman Mao's behests, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, persistently take class struggle as the key link, doggedly adhere to the Party's basic line and triumphantly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line.

In these days of deep grief, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, with heartfelt ardent love and boundlessly reverent and profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, again and again studied the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" by the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the speech made by Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, at the mourning service for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and editorial of two newspapers and one journal, "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts."

Some veterans of the Red Army and the old 8th Route Army went one after another deep into the midst of army units to join the broad masses of commanders and fighters in studying and in recalling the great practice of Chairman Mao in leading us to wage revolutionary struggles for overcoming untold difficulties with surpassing bravery. The commanders and fighters of many army units recalled the history of the development of the Party, the history of the progress of the army, the history of the transformation of the state, the history of emancipated families and the history of personal growth. They praised the high merit and great achievements made by Chairman Mao in the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and the unmatched brilliance, wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of commanders and fighters further aroused their infinite respect and yearning for the great leader Chairman Mao, and further strengthened their determination in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. They said: Chairman Mao's army-building line is our army's life-blood and line of victory. What is most fundamental to the ability of our army in developing from the small to the big, from the weak to the strong and becoming the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat is that Chairman Mao has personally formulated for our army a Marxist-Leninist army-building line and the strategy and tactics of people's

war. We must resolutely strengthen the building of the army units and preparedness against war according to Chairman Mao's army-building line and make greater contributions toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters turn grief into strength, seriously study a series of important directives from Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and continuously unfold the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The Party organizations and political organs of various army units under the Garrison Command have called meetings in time, made arrangements for serious study and for deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and put forward concrete demands. Many leading cadres have gone deep into the midst of company units to take the lead in study and criticism and give concrete guidance. For days running, everywhere from the organ to the company unit, from the sentry post on daily duties to the military training ground, battlefields are laid out for the serious study of Mao Tsetung thought.

The cadres and fighters of the 6th Company of a certain army unit, an advanced unit in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and charging at the head in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, penetratingly criticized the three big poisonous weeds, including the "On General Program," concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and were determined to carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end. The backbone theorists of the company unit seriously studied Engels' "On Authority," Lenin's "New Economic Policies and the Tasks of the Political Education Bureau," Chairman Mao's "On Coalition Government" and other works to gain a deep comprehension of the spiritual essence of the relevant expositions made by teachers of revolution. They penetratingly criticized the crime of "On General Program" in distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and wrote "The Party's Basic Program and Basic Line Brook No Alteration" and other articles of mass criticism.

When squad leader Wu Hsün-so of a certain unit who gloriously won the order of second class merit for smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square recently criticized the three big poisonous weeds including "On General Program," he organized the fighters of the whole squad to study and apply Chairman Mao's incise expositions on capitalist-roaders in summing up the ten major characteristics of the assertion that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." He made a deep analysis of the revisionist fallacies peddled by these poisonous weeds and wrote a critical article entitled "The Course Taken by the Capitalist-Roaders As Viewed from the Three Big Poisonous Weeds." At a company-wide general meeting for criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, he angrily denounced Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in practicing verdict-reversal and restoration, thus fully expressing the infinite loyalty of the revolutionary fighters to Chairman Mao and their implacable hatred of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Under the silk pennant with the words, "the greatest glory is to safeguard Chairman Mao," the cadres and fighters of the 1st Company of a certain unit once charged with the task of guarding the 2nd plenary session of the

7th Party Central Committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP." They deeply understood that the principal contradiction at home in the socialist period is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie" and the scientific assertions that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." They were determined to bear firmly in mind the teaching that "the PLA is forever a fighting team," doggedly fight the bourgeoisie within the Party, doggedly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and build the company unit into a fighting group for resolutely carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters under the Peking Garrison Command seriously study Chairman Mao's military thinking and actively carry out properly their garrison duties and work for preparedness against war. They are prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies that dare to invade us. The 9th Tank Company of a certain unit once held tank tactical and technological demonstrations for the great leader Chairman Mao. This day is taken by the cadres and fighters as the happiest day in their lives and is deeply engraved on their minds.

Recently, the Party branch of the 9th Company has twice called Party branch committee meetings to implement further measures for preparedness against war, and is determined to take actual action in strengthening preparedness against war to mourn Chairman Mao. The broad masses of commanders and fighters under the Garrison Command have pledged one after another their determination in obeying the orders of the Party Central Committee, defending the Party Central Committee and the socialist motherland and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao.

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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

Staff Members and Workers of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 Seriously Study Chairman Mao's Important Instructions and Thoroughly Criticize the "General Program" Prepared on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Instructions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1976)

(Our own correspondent) Under the leadership of the Party committee of the factory, the broad masses of workers of the Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 have seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of important directives and instructions and criticized the "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" (called "General Program" for short) prepared on the instructions of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and have penetratingly unfolded the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The cadres and the masses of this plant say, "The more penetrating the criticism of the 'General Program' the clearer the distinction between the right line and the wrong line, the greater the vigor for building socialism and the higher the confidence in heading for communism!"

Lay Hold of Its Reactionary Essence in Criticizing the "General Program"

The broad masses of workers of this plant have analyzed the "General Program" with thousands of words. It is held that the "General Program" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political declaration for restoration of capitalism and that its essence lies in its clearly and openly putting forward the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing declares that this revisionist program "is not only the current general program for all work of the whole Party and the whole country but also the general work program in the whole course of struggle for the realization of the grand goal of the next 25 years." He openly opposes taking class struggle as the key link, tampers with the Party's basic line, and directs the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao and at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. By laying hold of this reactionary essence for in-depth criticism, it is possible to see clearly that the "General Program" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political declaration for overall restoration of capitalism.

The history and reality of class struggle have proved that in order to push the revisionist line, the past chieftains of the opportunist line invariably cast forth a revisionist program. The workers of the No. 10 workshop made a thorough analysis of Lassalle's "Critique of the Gotha Program," Liu Shao-ch'i's "February Outline," Lin Piao's "Outline of Project '571'" and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link," and found out therefrom that the common essence of the chieftains of the opportunist line was to show hostility toward the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he peddled everywhere the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link." This was a planned, premeditated, organized and vain attempt to bring about all-round restoration of capitalism, fundamentally oppose taking class struggle as the key link and tamper with the Party's basic line; it was a vain attempt to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism into capitalism. The workers said: "It is very important to lay hold of its essence in criticizing the 'General Program.' If we keep a tight grip on this key link of class struggle, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's desire for restoration can never be achieved!"

To further criticize the reactionary essence of the "General Program," the workers ripped off the mask of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and exposed the deceptive nature of the "General Program." When criticizing the "General Program," the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop noted that the "General Program" made distorted use of a large number of quotations from teachers of revolution to serve Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This was the clumsy tactics habitually used by past chieftains of the opportunist line to acknowledge in words Marxism but to despicably betray and tamper with Marxism in deeds. Therefore, the worker-theorists wrote six articles including "How the 'General Program' Has Tampered with Quotations from Teachers of Revolution" to expose and criticize the reactionary essence of the "General Program."

After studying a series of important expositions made by teachers of revolution on changes in class relations and studying the inner links between "taking the three directives as the key link" put forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and changes in class relations, the contingent of worker-theorists of the supply section realized that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the commander of the bourgeoisie and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and that his revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" was the signboard of restoration openly displayed by him.

Link the Reality of Class Struggle With the Criticism of the "General Program"

In the course of criticizing the "General Program," the broad masses of staff members and workers of this plant closely linked the reality of the two-line struggle on the industrial and communications front with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in running enterprises, and made a clear distinction between the right line and the wrong line. The workers said, The "General Program" does not refer to the Party's basic line or the dictatorship of the proletariat, but publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and calls for the reintroduction of the revisionist trash already criticized in the great cultural revolution such as the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," material incentives, profits in command, slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, management of factories by experts, etc., in order to change the nature of socialist enterprises.

When criticizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces publicized by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the worker-theorist group of the multiple-purpose workshop exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's devilish tricks in referring to the situation but not class struggle, in discussing production but not the relations of production, in referring to modernization but not revolutionization, and in talking at length about "four modernizations" in departure from this key link of class struggle.

The broad masses of workers of the No. 8 workshop said: In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the most important thing is to solve the question of the line, criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist enterprise-running line in factories and enterprises, and distinguish what is socialism and what is capitalism. Only in this way can we better keep to the socialist orientation of enterprises. They linked the study of the problem of how to run socialist enterprises with the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They studied Chairman Mao's relevant teaching that "class struggle is the key link," discussed what was the fundamental task of the socialist enterprise, and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in referring only to "production" and "economy" in the "General Program" in a vain attempt to change the socialist system of ownership into capitalist ownership under the control of capitalist-roaders. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "the masses are the real heroes," discussed whom should be relied on to manage factories and enterprises, and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in treating the workers as "slaves," in wanting to restore revisionist control, check and suppression, in abolishing the working class' leadership, control and supervision over factories, and in using the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie to deal with the workers. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "politics is the commander," and discussed the problem of relying on what to arouse mass enthusiasm, and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in publicizing material incentives to lure the people into following the White-and-expert road and strengthening and extending bourgeois rights. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance," etc., discussed what policy should be relied on to accelerate the pace of industrial development, and criticized the "major policy" of capitulation and national betrayal put forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his crime in promoting slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching on strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, discussed the problem of how to put leadership over socialist enterprises in the hands of the proletariat, and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in publicizing the "one head system," and "management of factories by experts" in a vain attempt to change the nature of socialist enterprises. Through criticism, the broad masses of workers resolutely worked against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and ran enterprises according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the whole factory, there appeared a vigorous political situation.

Link Communist Education with the Criticism of the "General Program"

In the "General Program," Teng Hsiao-p'ing used vile means to negate the Party's basic line and its ultimate goal, but talked at length about sham communism--so-called "four modernizations." The broad masses of workers

of ths plant exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's wicked plot, and sonorously put forward the call: "Vigorously criticize the sinister revisionist 'General Program' with the great goal of communism in mind!"

The worker-theorist group of the No. 1 workshop studied "Chapter I: General Program" in "the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party." The General Program of the Party Constitution clearly stipulates: "The basic program of the Chinese Communist Party is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bouregoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism." Everyone realized that in order to realize communism, it was necessary to take class struggle as the key link and overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. But Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and opposed the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeoisie, thus entirely running counter to our Party's basic program.

When criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sham communism, the Party general branch of the No. 5 workshop conducted education in the great goal of communism for the broad masses of Party members and cadres; taught the working masses not to forget the historic mission of the working class; gave the youths education in the great ideals of communism, thus criticizing sham communism in the "General Program" by giving tit for tat.

The workers of the refractory material workshop laid bare the signboard of "be concerned with the well-being of the masses" displayed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and unfolded education in the great goal of communism. They compiled "Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing To Reveal the New Outlook with the Great Goal of Communism in Mind," that cited thirty cases of good people and good deeds. The A Squad set up the "Six Girls' Fighting Team" which worked against Teng Hsiao-p'ing, broke through the bounds of labor division, and vied to be the master of the factory. With this team mounting the platform to fight high temperatures and for high output, the communist style was vigorously carried forward in the whole workshop, and new people and new deeds appeared in an endless stream. The broad masses of young workers said, "Teng Hsiao-p'ing deceives us with sham communism, and undermines us with the comfort nest of revisionism. We will never be bourgeois philistines but will be successors to communism!"

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NUCLEAR TESTS

China Successfully Conducts New Nuclear Test

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

china successfully conducted a new nuclear test on september 26, 1976. the test took place at a time when the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are honouring the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung with most profound feelings and wholehearted love and esteem and, in resolute response to the call of the party central committee, are turning grief into strength, carrying out chairman mao's behests and striving for still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. under the leadership of the party central committee, the workers, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, scientists, technicians and revolutionary cadres participating in the research, manufacture and tests of nuclear weapons have taken class struggle as the key link and criticism of teng hsiao-ping as the motive force, energetically concerted their efforts and displayed still greater drive in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and thus achieved the complete success of the test.

the chinese people are resolutely implementing the great leader chairman mao's adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down", and persevering in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and development of nuclear weapons by china is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government and people will, as always, work together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

"TURNING GRIEF INTO STRENGTH"

People of Minority Nationalities Honor
Memory of Chairman Mao

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people of various minority nationalities honour the memory of their beloved and esteemed great leader chairman mao. they say with one voice in different languages: "chairman mao excl. you are the never-setting sun in the hearts of the minority people. we pledge to carry out your behests, rally more closely round the party central committee and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china you pioneered."

the tu working people on the chinghai plateau in western china were looked down upon before liberation. they lived in misery either as hired labourers of the landlords or tenants of the monasteries. tung ssu-yuan, a young tu who worked as a shepherd at the age of seven, is now a deputy party secretary of tu nationality huzhu autonomous county. "it was chairman mao who saved the tu people from the abyss of misery," he said. after liberation, he became one of the first group of university students of the tu people thanks to the party's national policy. he matured in the great proletarian cultural revolution and was promoted to the leading post. he said: "there would be no socialist new china, nor emancipation for the tu people, but for the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. just as we should remember the spring when drinking water, we should always remember chairman mao and his concern for us."

everywhere in the autonomous county, people in the 22 people's communes and in the factories, offices, schools and stores, have been redoubling their efforts in both revolution and construction to honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao. workers who were on home leave returned to their factories before the end of their vacation time, and commune peasants turned their grief into strength, working from morning till night to harvest, plough and do other farm work. in the county chemical fertilizer plant, workers of tu and other nationalities also transformed their sorrow into strength and set production records. on september tenth, for example, the daily output of the sulphuric acid shop reached seven tons, one ton more than its designed capacity. on the next day, a night shift set a record in their ore dust shop by turning out 20.5 tons against the original 15 tons.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of kazakh nationality on the nalati grasslands deep in the tienshan mountains, who mourned the great leader chairman mao with a profound sense of loss, have been finding ways to turn their grief into strength.

manafu, director of the first stockbreeding cooperative on the grasslands and now deputy secretary of the party branch of the no. one brigade of the tungfeng commune, got together with his family before chairman mao's portrait to honour his memory and hail his correct and brilliant revolutionary line. gazing at chairman mao's portrait, manafu recalled the suffering in the old days when he never had enough food and clothing, tasted the herdowner's whiplash by day and huddled with the sheep for warmth at night. "oh, chairman mao, our great liberator excl." he said. "it was you who delivered us toiling kazakhs from the abyss of suffering and made us masters of the grasslands. you educated me to become a member of the communist party, and your proletarian revolutionary line is the everlasting source of happiness and prosperity for the kazakh grasslands." manafu told his family: "our great liberator chairman mao has left us, but the golden bridge to socialism he built for us poor and lower-middle herdsmen will remain solid as ever, and the spring of happiness he tapped for us will flow on endlessly. we will forever bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and always follow the revolutionary path he charted for us."

the local poor and lower-middle herdsmen remember well that, in the summer of 1955 when they were still very weak economically, chairman mao's report "on the question of agricultural cooperation" brought a ray of hope to the grasslands. manafu got together with 21 other poor and lower-middle herdsmen to form the first stockbreeding cooperative in nalati.

rallying closely under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they threw back one attack after another by the class enemies and brought the cooperative from a membership of 22 households to more than 50, to win good harvests in both farming and stockbreeding every year.

then they established a people's commune in the area. a highly successful unit today, the brigade now owns 19,700 head of sheep and cattle as against 500-odd in the early days of cooperation, and its annual grain output has increased from 50 to 845 tons. every team under the brigade now has its own permanent settlement, school, clinic and shop. with a dozen machines including tractors, combine harvesters and forage cutters, the brigade is steadily advancing toward mechanization of both farming and animal husbandry.

while paying tribute to the memory of chairman mao, the great leader of all the nationalities of china, the herdsmen are deepening criticism of the big poisonous weed "on the general programme", concocted under teng hsiao-ping's tutelage, and carrying on the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. criticism meetings are often held during work breaks in the cropfields or on the grazing grounds. those who are herding and foraging on mountain slopes study the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" and criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line by their bonfires at night.

the 600,000 people of li and miao nationalities at the foot of the wuchih mountains in hainan island, kwangtung province, are also paying homage to the memory of the great leader chairman mao. in the old days, they say, people of li and miao nationalities lived in mountain caves, used bark as clothing and picked wild fruit for food. they suffered deprivation of all kinds. it was chairman mao who led them in winning their emancipation and in taking their destiny into their own hands to build a happy new life.

looking at a picture of the presidium of the party's tenth national congress, huang lin-ying, a woman cadre of li nationality who is now deputy secretary of the party branch of the tamei brigade in paoting county, called to mind the happiness of attending the congress. she recollected how on being elected to the presidium, she sat beside the great leader and teacher chairman mao, listened to his wise teachings, and discussed affairs of the party and state along with delegates from other nationalities. "chairman mao showed great concern for the minority nationalities," she said in a voice choked with emotion. "he liberated us from the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and brought us out of the deep mountains and wild jungles. we people of li nationality owe what we are today to chairman mao. he is the red sun that never sets in our hearts excl."

in yuehhsi county in the liangshan autonomous prefecture of yi nationality, szechwan province, a stopping place of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army on its historic long march, people of yi and han nationalities have pledged themselves to turn their grief into strength and start a new struggle in this place where the red army led by the great leader chairman mao sowed the seeds of revolution.

chimiapimu, an emancipated slave of the kuomu people's commune, is now in her fifties. in the old society, when she refused to be a slavegirl as part of the dowry of a slaveowner's daughter, she had

been chained and tortured and put into wet dungeon for 44 days. holding a family meeting to mourn for chairman mao, she said to her four sons who are militiamen and students: "we were children of the poor, emancipated by chairman mao, and we will follow the road he charted, come what may."

the huayang brigade of the tatun commune was before liberation the site of battlefield on which opposing slaveowners fought each other. in those days, about 100 households of yi and han nationalities who lived there were often plundered, and many were killed. houses were burned and families rendered homeless. the fields were laid waste. by the time of liberation, only 45 households remained. now the barren mountains are covered with apple orchards and small hydro-electric power stations dot the riverways. the former homeless slaves now live in a flourishing secure community. they cherish the memory of chairman mao and say: "it is you, chairman mao, who brought happiness to us emancipated slaves. your thought guided us to build up a new huayang on the ruins of the old. we will ensure that mao tsetung thought will shine in the eyes of our children, and those of our children's children forever.

Hsiaochinchuang People Deeply Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao

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over the last few days the lights in every household in hsiaochinchuang, a village on the outskirts of tientsin, shone late into the night as the poor and lower-middle peasants sat up to exchange reminiscences of chairman mao and his great and lasting service to the working people.

many young people gather nightly in the village political evening school these days to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

both cadres and commune members in hsiaochinchuang are determined to turn their grief into strength, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind aimed at reversing correct verdicts, carry on the socialist revolution in the superstructure and always advance valiantly under the great red banner of mao tsetung thought.

pre-liberation hsiaochinchuang was a village of landless or land-poor peasants whose life was an unending story of blood and tears. it was chairman mao who helped them climb out of this abyss of misery, who led them forward along the great road of socialism.

granny chao kuan-tung, who toiled and suffered most of her life as a poor peasant in the old society, called her grandchildren together and told them that they owed all their happiness today to chairman mao. she asked them to remember chairman mao's magnificent deeds, to work and study well and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in china initiated by chairman mao.

when great victories in the proletarian cultural revolution were achieved, cadres in hsiaochinchuang followed chairman mao's teachings to study the laws and characteristics of class struggle after the completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, to persist in socialist revolution in the ideological field and use the proletarian ideology to occupy the ideological and cultural positions in the rural areas. they set up a political evening school and organized poor and lower-middle peasants to form theoretical groups and sing model revolutionary theatrical productions. they had the encouragement and all-out support from chairman mao and the party central committee for any success they had achieved. the former illiterate peasants, who had been treated like beasts of burden by the landlords in the old society, took over the superstructure, and made the village into a socialist stronghold. the recollection of all this greatly moved wang tso-shan, secretary of the party branch. a poor boy whose family was driven from his home village by local landlords before liberation, he became a cadre at grassroots level in the great cultural revolution under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. he had the honour of attending the fourth national people's congress and was elected a member of the n.p.c. standing committee. he said with deep emotion, "our village owes what it is today to chairman mao and his revolutionary line. in line with chairman mao's teachings, i will never divorce myself from the masses and collective productive labour. i will persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and along with the poor and lower-middle peasants, rally closely round the party central committee, resolutely defend and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered."

cadres and peasants of hsiaochinchuang will never forget that it was chairman mao who had penetrating insight and initiated and led the great struggle to

criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and which smashed teng's schemes to restore capitalism and also dispersed the dark cloud over hsiaochinchuang. deputy secretary of the party branch, wang tu, said at a memorial meeting "although chairman mao has left us forever, he will always live in the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants. we will always be loyal to mao tsetung thought and to his revolutionary line."

Model PLA Companies Honor Chairman Mao's Memory, Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

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commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit to which chairman mao's good fighter, the late comrade lei feng, belonged have pledged to honour chairman mao's memory by carrying out his behests, applying themselves to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and acting resolutely according to his advice.

in march 1963, the great leader chairman mao called on the whole army and the people of the whole country to "learn from comrade lei feng". in the last decade and more, under the guidance of this brilliant inscription of chairman mao's, the commanders and fighters of this unit have taken the young hero as a model and a large number of vanguard fighters of the lei feng type have emerged. after the great leader chairman mao passed away, the members of the unit restudied the inscription. they pledged to keep to the road pointed out by the great leader, live up to his expectations and strive to be good fighters boundlessly loyal to his revolutionary line as lei feng was.

during the last few days, some companies of the unit have held forums to discuss how to deepen the mass movement to study mao tsetung thought. some companies have reviewed the results of their past study and set new, higher demands on themselves. fighters of the "lei feng squad" restudied the "manifesto of the communist party" and chairman mao's article "carry the revolution through to the end", further summed up the study of the last few years, revised their study plan and expressed the resolve to deepen their study. however intense the work on hand and however deep the grief in their hearts, commanders and fighters of the fifth company of

a regiment, which had been commended as an advanced collective in learning from lei feng, take at least an hour of the day every day to study chairman mao's works.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. anti-chemical company, an advanced unit nurtured by chairman mao and the party central committee, have kept to a firm and clear-cut stand and bravely defended chairman mao's revolutionary line during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. after carefully studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country", the company has brought about a new upsurge in studying chairman mao's teachings and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping. they have systematically studied chairman mao's important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the criticism of the novel "water margin" and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt.

the party branch of the "red ninth company", a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works which had joined in the relief and rehabilitation work in tangshan-fengnan quake area in the north china province of hopei, held five consecutive meetings to discuss ways to strengthen theoretical study and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. the squads and platoons held a series of theoretical lectures, and commanders and fighters studied theory and carried out criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line alongside the local masses.

following chairman mao's teaching, "act according to the principles laid down", the commanders and fighters of the company are now engaged in grasping the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they are determined to unite still more closely round the party central committee and carry the proletarian revolution initiated by chairman mao through to the end.

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Sail Along the Course Charted by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article by the chinese communist party committee of the yangtze river navigation administration in honour of the memory of the great leader chairman mao.

the article says: "chairman mao made several inspection tours along the yangtze river aboard the passenger ships 'chianghsia', 'shaoshan', 'tungfanghung 919' and 'tungfanghung 1028'. from march 29 to april 1 of 1958 were unforgettable days for us. chairman mao boarded the 'chianghsia' at chungking and sailed through the yangtze river gorges, passing three days and nights with the sailors. chairman mao gave many important instructions on the priority of proletarian politics, the development of yangtze river navigation, the exploitation of the yangtze resources, and the study, work and daily life of the sailors. these instructions indicated the revolutionary direction we should take and illuminated the path of our advance forever."

the article continues: "on september 16, 1958 when the chinese people were bringing about the great leap forward under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism, chairman mao made another inspection tour aboard the "chianghsia". this time, he toured the port of huangshih and the city of anching to see how the masses were getting on with the iron and steel making movement. on june 30, 1959 chairman mao left wuhan for chiuchiang to call the historic eighty plenary session of the eight national congress of the communist party of china on lushan. the crew of the "chianghsia" once again had the honour of sailing their esteemed and beloved great leader on the river. at the crucial moment of the acute struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, we saw how chairman mao worked day and night for the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and the people the world over. at mid-night when the only sounds were from the wind and the droning engines, the sailors saw chairman mao's cabin light still burning brightly. chairman mao was up at his work early the next morning. chairman mao often swam in the river while we were anchored at moorings. once when the rain was pouring down and the wind blowing strongly, chairman mao went on swimming in the turbulent waves of the river. one day, after a swim, chairman mao boarded the steam launch to rest. when he saw that a rattan chair had been brought on deck, he asked who it was for. the sailors said it was for him, but he moved it aside and sat down on deck to chat with them. our great leader chairman mao was at one with the

people in every way, and his wise teachings and great practice are a constant inspiration to our fighting will."

the article says: "the most perilous stretch of navigation on the yangtze river is the gorges. while he was on board the 'chianghsia', chairman mao urged us to fear no hardship and danger and to dare to fight and win. under the brilliant illumination of chairman mao's thought, we have coped with foul weather, hidden shoals and rapids, as well as fought against the bourgeoisie in the party and other class enemies to bring profound changes to navigation along the yangtze."

the article says: "while on board the 'chianghsia', chairman mao time and again instructed the veteran sailors to do a good job in training the young ones and the young to learn conscientiously from the veterans. he enquired in detail about the study, work and life of shih jo-yi, a young woman pilot, and the other comrades. shih jo-yi said that when first learning how to steer she had been a bit afraid. chairman mao smiled and said: 'you are usually afraid of a thing when you have no knowledge of it. take snakes for instance -- people are very much afraid of them before they get to know them and understand their habits. but once people get to know snakes and understand their habits and weak points, they are no longer afraid and can catch them.' shih jo-yi, who had the honour of being received by chairman mao, has long since mastered the skill of steering big ships along the yangtze. many young people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. many of them have been elected to three-in-one leading bodies and are contributing their efforts at various posts to the development of navigation on the river. educated by the great leader chairman mao, a new generation of yangtze river sailors have been brought to maturity.

Shanghai's Barefoot Doctors Recall Chairman Mao's Education and Loving Care

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1976)

barefoot doctors and poor and lower-middle peasants of the chiangchen people's commune in chuansha county on the outskirts of shanghai have been recalling chairman mao's education and deep concern about the revolution in medical and health work and in honour of his memory have pledged to win new successes in this field.

in september 1968 chairman mao approved the investigation report on the barefoot doctors of chiangchen commune and affirmed that this practice had initiated an important new socialist thing.

before liberation chiangchen commune, a village on the shore of the east china sea, was a place of rampant diseases and epidemics. after the founding of new china the public health conditions were somewhat changed but for a long time the peasants continued to have little access to doctors and medicine due in the main to sabotage of medical and health work under the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping. on june 26, 1965, chairman mao issued the great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" which indicated the orientation for the medical revolution, and soon after, guided by this instruction, the commune ran a course to train what were to become known as barefoot doctors. just when this "spring shoot" was making its appearance, the party capitalist-roaders in power liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping devised a hundred and one ways and means to try to strangle it.

at this crucial juncture our great leader and teacher chairman mao personally kindled the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this enabled the poor and lower-middle peasants to seize back the power over medical and health work and to deepen the revolution in the rural medical and health work. with chairman mao's approval of the investigation report, barefoot doctors began to spring up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. there are now more than one and a half million barefoot doctors in china.

recalling all these, many poor and lower-middle peasants and barefoot doctors expressed their gratitude from the bottom of their hearts: barefoot doctors owe what they are to chairman mao's education and to the guidance of his revolutionary line.

hsu ming-chu, of tahung production brigade, is one of the twenty-eight barefoot doctors mentioned in the investigation report on barefoot doctors personally approved by chairman mao. when barefoot doctors, upon their first emergence before the cultural revolution, were subjected to both ruthless persecution by capitalist roaders in the party and to malicious attacks from class enemies, hsu ming-chu joined the other barefoot doctors in waging a tit-for-tat struggle. he said: it was chairman mao who supported and upheld us during the most bitter stage of our struggle and it is with the nourishment of mao tsetung thought that we have been able to grow and develop sturdily. i will fight untiringly and fearlessly to uphold and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work.

during the past fortnight, poor and lower-middle peasants, barefoot doctors and other medical workers of the chiangchen commune have mourned with deep sorrow the death of the great leader and to honour his memory, at the same time criticised teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with greater proletarian indignation than ever before. peasant theorists of various production brigades have been working with redoubled energy to prepare material criticizing the article, "on general programme", which had been concocted at the instigation of teng hsiao-ping. the barefoot doctors have combined repudiation of this poisonous weed with criticism of teng hsiao-ping's crime of slandering the barefoot doctors. on september 14, the eighth anniversary of chairman mao's approval of the investigation report, barefoot doctors in chiangchen commune took a solemn oath before the portrait of chairman mao, then reviewed the report and again made a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work.

the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants of chiangchen commune, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the barefoot doctors in the two-line struggle and warmly helped them in their growth, have felt more indignant than ever before at teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary crimes of sabotaging revolution in rural health work. they said: the barefoot doctors have developed under chairman mao's personal care and are one of the victories of the great cultural revolution. we poor and lower-middle peasants will fight to protect them from teng hsiao-ping's slander and attacks.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Region Expands Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 25, 1976)

the iron and steel industry in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has been greatly expanded since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution. there are at present in the whole region over 20 small and medium-sized iron and steel plants which can turn out 50 specifications of carbon and alloy steel and 300 varieties and specifications of rolled steel. these plants can provide a part of the iron and steel products needed in local agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and water conservancy projects. every county has a farm machinery repair plant and most of the counties have small machine-building industry, all drawing on the iron and steel produced in the region.

with the development of the iron and steel industry, the ranks of the steel makers in sinkiang has gradually expanded. the region has tens of thousands of workers of uighur, kazakh, han, hui, mongolian, sibo, khalkhas, tartar, tajik and other nationalities. a large number of these workers have become technicians or have been promoted to leading posts in the iron and steel enterprises.

though rich in mineral resources, sinkiang had virtually no iron and steel processing in the old society. even small daily necessities such as pots, knives and horseshoes had to be brought in from other parts of the country. to get a hoe, one of the main essential tools of that time, local peasants had to give in exchange more than 50 kilograms of wheat.

after liberation, the party and government paid much attention to development in sinkiang, and sent a great number of technicians and equipment there from hinterland to set up a steel industry. in 1951 the state built the first modern iron and steel complex on the outskirts of urumchi, capital of the region. during the big leap forward of 1958, a number of small and medium iron and steel plants were built thanks to the movement in which the local people searched their immediate surroundings for mineral deposits and took up iron and coal mining, iron smelting, coking and steel making. later, steel production was held back owing to the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi who slashed back locally-run small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises. sinkiang had only a few such plants left by the start of the cultural revolution.

steel and iron production was restored and developed during the cultural revolution after the people of sinkiang began criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they have since been making enthusiastic efforts to open up more iron and coal mines and have supplied the local plants with enough ore and coal.

the yamansu, a modern open-cut iron mine built on gobi wasteland during the cultural revolution, is one of sinkiang's main raw material bases. the santaoling coal mine has been expanded into one of the largest in northwest china through the arduous efforts of the multi-national people.

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, which started earlier this year, has given an impetus to the iron and steel industry. the yearly quota of steel and rolled steel output was fulfilled by 69 and 77 per cent respectively and output of iron ore rose by 76 per cent compared with the same period last year.

BAIRAM FESTIVAL

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

chinese and foreign moslems held services at the tungszu mosque here this morning to mark the annual bairam festival.

among those attending the services were diplomatic envoys and embassy officials from pakistan, algeria, iran, iraq, syria, kuwait, afghanistan, malaysia, turkey, egypt, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the yemen arab republic, the sudan, senegal, tanzania, somalia, mali, mauritania, togo, bangladesh, guyana, mauritius, and sierra leone in peking, an official of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking as well as students from a number of countries in china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Sends Condolences on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

franz strobl, first secretary of the marxist-leninist party of austria, has sent on behalf of the central committee of his party a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says, "the heart of comrade mao tsetung, the greatest revolutionary of our times, most sincerely esteemed and loved by millions upon millions throughout the world who are struggling for freedom, progress and social justice, has stopped beating. mankind's greatest brain in the contemporary era has stopped thinking. we were profoundly shocked at the bottom of our hearts by this sad news."

the letter says, "to us, comrade mao tsetung was not only the distinguished leader of the glorious communist party of china, but also the reliable ideological leader who could point out a clear orientation under most difficult circumstances for the entire revolutionary movement and marxist-leninist movement in the world, including the young marxist-leninist movement in our country. in theory as in practice, comrade mao tsetung's numerous teachings and directives, his speeches and works, all his theses in politics, philosophy, history, military science, tactics and strategy are an inexhaustible source of revolutionary understanding and correct direction in struggle for us and for all genuine revolutionaries in the world. these theses are immortal."

the letter continues, "we will follow the immortal theory of mao tsetung in our work and struggle, study his works more conscientiously and in a more deep-going way, and more firmly transform his directives into practice."

the letter says, "we will turn all our grief and sorrow into strength, fight ever more staunchly against revisionism, bourgeois ideas in all forms, imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction and deal them fresh and more powerful blows."

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Weekly Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Dacca, Sept. 26, 1976)

"long live mao tsetung thought" is the title of an article carried friday by the bangladesh weekly "holiday" in deeply mourning the late chairman.

the article says that the passing of comrade mao tsetung "is being mourned deeply not only by 800 million people of china but by hundreds of millions of the toiling and oppressed people throughout the world".

"comrade mao tsetung is our great teacher," it declared, adding that "holding high the banner of marxism-leninism, he resolutely fought international revisionism led by the soviet union."

it points out that comrade mao tsetung's thought is a beacon to the people in winning repeated victories against revisionism in china and the world over.

the article states "he has shown us how and in what manner a socialist state ought to help and strengthen the struggle of the oppressed nations against hegemonism of the superpowers. by characterising these powers as paper tigers he has infused great confidence in the minds of the oppressed peoples in their struggle against imperialism and foreign rule."

"comrade mao tsetung is dead. but the beacon still shines. long live mao tsetung thought," the article concludes.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Belgium

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 24, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china gave its premiere here yesterday before 1,600 spectators.

albert parisis, vice-president of the belgian chamber of representatives, e. grandry, secretary-general of the foreign ministry, n. hommel, secretary-general of the council of ministers of the european economic community, and robert hamaide, honorary

chairman, jean nihon and xavier relecom, vice-chairmen of the belgium-china association watched the performance. they were accompanied by huan hsiang, chinese ambassador to belgium and chief of the chinese mission to the eec, and chang yao-wen, head of the shanghai troupe.

twelve items with revolutionary themes were performed by the chinese artists to the welcome of the spectators. at the end of the performance, the belgian association for the dissemination of art and culture and the association of overseas chinese in belgium presented a basket of flowers to the chinese artists.

the visiting shanghai performing arts troupe arrived here on september 21 at the invitation of the belgian association for the dissemination of art and culture.

Belgium-China Association Holds Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 25, 1976)

the belgium-china association held a solemn memorial meeting here today for chairman mao tsetung.

about 1,000 people attended the meeting. a portrait of chairman mao was put up in the centre of the rostrum. a streamer below the portrait read "mao tsetung thought is invincible".

the meeting was presided over by robert hamaide, honorary chairman of the belgium-china association. when the meeting began, the participants stood in silent tribute amidst the strains of the music of "the east is red".

in his memorial speech at the meeting, robert hamaide said that chairman mao was a great revolutionary theorist and activist. chairman mao, looking far ahead and aiming high, dominated all the changes of our times, and his merits are indelible.

mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of edgar snow, recalled their interview with chairman mao. she said, chairman mao "freed china from the abyss of misery and turned china into a country full of vigour and standing on its feet as it is today."

secretary-general of the association serge pairoux acquainted the participants with the revolutionary life and work of chairman mao. vice-chairman

of the association jean nihon told the meeting about the great successes made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china.

after the meeting, belgian friends saw photographs on display presenting the revolutionary career of chairman mao. many friends bought copies of chairman mao's works for study.

vice-chairman of the association xavier relecom and other leading members of the association also attended the meeting.

present also was fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium.

wang hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy to belgium, and other embassy officials attended the meeting on invitation.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Overseas Chinese, Danish Friends Hold Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

more than 200 chinese residents in denmark and danish friends held a solemn memorial meeting in copenhagen on the morning of september 18 to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from the danish capital.

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. a black streamer running across the meeting hall carried the inscription: "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung". and there was a huge portrait of chairman mao rimmed with black lace flanked by wreaths presented by the denmark-china friendship association and representatives of overseas chinese in denmark and west germany.

the meeting began amidst the strains of funeral music, with all those present standing in silent tribute for three minutes before the portrait of chairman mao.

mr. lin chu-fu, a former seaman, said in tears in his condolence speech, "most of us overseas chinese settled abroad came from the old society. contrasting the misfortune suffered then with the happiness of our compatriots living in the embrace of the motherland today, and comparing our past tragedy of being trampled underfoot with our chin-up and chest-out high spirits as the master of our country today, how can we not cherish the memory of the great revolutionary teacher and great leader chairman mao excl."

per fynbos, chairman of the denmark-china friendship association, said in his condolence speech, "chairman mao tsetung was the founder and leader of the chinese revolution. as friends of the chinese people, we are gathering here to share your grief caused by the demise of chairman mao tsetung. we are convinced that the friendship between the danish and chinese peoples will be further developed and consolidated."

mr. liao wen-nan, a compatriot of taiwan province, came from west germany specially to attend the memorial meeting. in his condolence speech, he paid tribute to the great life of chairman mao and expressed taiwan people's strong aspiration and determination for an early return to the embrace of their motherland. "taiwan must be liberated, our fatherland must be unified and the chinese people illuminated by the radiance of mao tsetung thought will certainly make still greater contributions to humanity," he stressed.

all the participants made three bows before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung before the meeting concluded in the strains of the "internationale".

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Italy for Home

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 24, 1976)

the chinese gymnastics team led by chin wen-kuei left here for home today after concluding its friendly visits to italy and san marino.

the chinese team had come here after a visit to greece from august 20 to september 4.

the team was accorded warm and friendly hospitality in the three countries.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

China and Jamaica Sign Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

an agreement and some protocols concerning trade and economic cooperation were signed here this afternoon between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of jamaica.

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao and jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of finance david coore signed the agreement and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

among those present at the signing ceremony on the jamaican side were mrs. coore, wife of the deputy prime minister, and maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of finance.

present on the chinese side were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade.

Deputy Prime Minister David Coore Leaves Peking for Shanghai at Head of Jamaican Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

david coore, jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of finance, mrs. coore and the jamaican government delegation he is leading left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon.

the distinguished jamaican guests were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung.

chinese vice-minister of light industry chen wei-chi and deputy department director of the foreign ministry chen teh-ho are accompanying the guests on the visit.

upon their arrival in shanghai, deputy prime minister coore and others were greeted at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Diet Session

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1976)

japanese prime minister takeo miki again expressed his deep condolences over the passing of chairman mao tsetung at the extraordinary diet session yesterday afternoon.

in a policy speech, he said chairman mao tsetung was the great leader and founder of new china.

miki also spoke of internal and external affairs.

the current diet session began on september 16.

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Japan Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1976)

patriotic chinese residents in japan recently held solemn memorial meetings in various places of the country to most deeply mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

the associations of chinese residents in tokyo, kobe, yokohama, chiba, sapporo, kyoto, osaka, aichi, nagasaki, fukuoka and miyagi held memorial meetings on september 18. the mourners at these meetings stood with most grievous sentiments to pay a three-minute silent tribute for chairman mao tsetung. their representatives made memorial speeches.

the mourners expressed their resolve to turn grief into strength, assiduously study the brilliant works of chairman mao, carry out his behests and strengthen unity for the liberation of taiwan and reunification of the motherland.

korean friends residing in japan attended the memorial meeting of over 1,000 chinese residents held in kobe.

the associations of chinese residents in tokyo, kyoto, fukuoka, miyagi and nagasaki arranged mourning halls for chairman mao from september 10 to 18 and received condolence calls by local chinese residents and japanese and korean friends.

Japanese Paper Condemns Soviet Union for
Undermining Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 26, 1976)

the japanese paper "jinmin shimbo" in an editorial on september 15 denounced the soviet social-imperialists for undermining japan-china friendship and called for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the editorial says: "the normalization of relations between japan and china on september 29, 1972 is of far-reaching significance in the post-war history of our country."

it adds: "the normalization of relations between japan and china based on the japan-china joint statement and the development of the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries conform to the fundamental interests of the japanese and chinese people, and have contributed greatly to peace in asia and the world as a whole."

it says: "on the road of advance of japan-china friendly relations, the sabotage and disturbances by a few hostile elements are hardly unavoidable." it points out that the soviet social-imperialists "who have been locked in rivalry with the united states in asia and feverishly engaged in anti-china activities" are the destructive force.

the editorial states: "the soviet union has imposed pressure upon the japanese government through military threats and used trade as a bait to lure into its fold the japanese monopoly capitalists beset with the biggest ever post-war economic crises, trying to obstruct in every possible way the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." by so doing, the soviet union wants to throw japan into its arms so as to establish hegemony in asia, it notes.

the editorial points out that there are a few people in japan who "want to retreat from the japan-china joint statement. they created side issues on the 'anti-hegemony clause' which had been confirmed by both japanese and chinese leaders, and even demanded the deletion of this clause from the text of the proposed peace and friendship treaty." "this runs counter to the common interests and aspirations of the japanese and chinese people and also goes against the tide of the world history."

the editorial concludes: "a large-scale movement for an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be launched to thoroughly smash the adverse current undermining japan-china peaceful and friendly relations."

Japanese Paper Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 26, 1976)

the organ of the central committee of the workers' party of japan calls for intensified struggle against hegemony for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

an editorial of the organ "Lono senbo" says on september 15, "as the fourth anniversary of the normalization of relations between japan and china is coming nearer, we once again pledge to work hard for further strengthening the unity between the japanese and chinese peoples and developing the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries."

it says, "the broad masses of people strongly demand and are looking forward to an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

it continues, "it is clear to all where the problem lies for the conclusion of the treaty. whether or not to include 'anti-hegemony' in the treaty is not merely a question of including the phrase but concerns a serious principle, namely, whether or not follow the spirit of the japan-china joint statement and develop the relations between japan and china on that basis."

the editorial points out that the struggle against hegemony has become a world current. it is an indispensable task facing the japanese nation and the japanese people.

"at present, the rivalry between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, for hegemony is becoming ever fiercer. the danger of a world war is increasing. in order to win independence and peace in japan, it must strengthen unity with china and other third world countries on the basis of 'anti-hegemony', otherwise, there will be no way out."

the editorial notes, "the soviet social-imperialists fear most terrifically a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and therefore try hard to obstruct its conclusion. this is an unmistakable fact."

the organ of the central committee of the workers' party of japan says in conclusion, "we are determined to demand an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and unfold a vigorous and powerful mass movement to this end."

All-Japan Agriculture Congress Friendship
Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

naotsugu nabeshima, chairman of the all-japan agriculture congress and leader of the friendship delegation of the congress, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

he was greeted at the airport by hao chung-shih, acting president of the host society, and tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

motojiro konno, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-president of the all-japan agriculture congress, and other members of the delegation came to china earlier.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves
Kenya for Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Sept. 26, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of china left here for ethiopia today after a friendly visit to kenya. it is led by wang tzu-cheng with chang chun and tsao teh-yun as deputy heads.

seeing the chinese guests off at the airport were officials from the kenyan foreign ministry and the ministry of housing and social affairs, chinese ambassador to kenya wang yueh-yi and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

since its arrival on september 6, the ensemble gave seven performances to 10,000 people. it staged two performances in mombasa, capital of the coast province, where provincial commissioner e. mahihu received the head of the ensemble on september 23.

wherever the chinese artists went, they were warmly received. the kenyan people praised the chinese ensemble for contributing to the promotion of cultural exchanges between the two countries and to the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Holds Memorial Meeting to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 24, 1976)

the luxembourg-china friendship association held a memorial meeting in luxembourg yesterday evening to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

more than 100 friends of various circles attended the memorial meeting. big portraits of chairman mao, the national flag of china and two streamers were hung in the meeting hall. the streamers read: "eternal glory to chairman mao excl." "consolidate the friendship between the peoples of luxembourg and china excl."

adolphe franck, president, jean georges pierre heisbourg, secretary general, of the luxembourg-china friendship association, and charles doerner, secretary of the political bureau of the communist league of luxembourg, spoke at the meeting to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

a worker poet read poems of chairman mao at the meeting.

the memorial meeting concluded amidst the strains of the national anthem of china and the "internationale".

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, returned here by air today after paying a friendly visit to mexico.

the delegation was met at the airport by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and tao han-chang, deputy commandant of the p.l.a. military and political academy.

also present were mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and military attache of the mexican embassy in peking major manuel andres aguirre.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Former New Zealand Prime Minister Edward Rowling and Mrs. Rowling

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly talk with edward rowling, former prime minister of new zealand and leader of the labour party, and mrs. rowling.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

New Zealand Meetings Honor Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Wellington, Sept. 25, 1976)

the memory of chairman mao tsetung has been honoured at meetings held in new zealand cities by the branches of the new zealand-china society.

the memorial meeting held in auckland on september 19 was attended by 300 people including comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, c.r. howell, national president of the new zealand-china society, dove-meyer robinson, mayor of auckland, and r. fairley, chairman of the auckland branch of the new zealand-china society.

the mourners observed a two-minute silence before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. then comrade wilcox delivered a memorial speech.

he said that chairman mao tsetung was the greatest man of our time and will rank among the greatest of all times.

he expressed profound grief on behalf of the communist party of new zealand, and went on to say that chairman mao's contributions to marxism-leninism are immortal and will continue to inspire and guide the people of the whole world in their struggle for the liberation of mankind.

chairman mao was not only the theoretical and practical leader of the historic chinese revolution, but also the leader of the world proletarian revolution, comrade wilcox declared.

in the course of the glorious victories in the chinese revolution, he continued, people throughout the world were inspired and gained confidence in their own ability to shake off oppression and win socialism. it was in these struggles that chairman mao established himself as the foremost theoretician and strategist of the people's war. he saw that class struggle continued after the initial victory over the class enemy and must be conducted vigorously within the framework of the socialist base. thus in china he barred the door to capitalist revival in all forms. this was a major factor that led to the correct struggle against the revisionists of the soviet union, comrade wilcox said.

c.r. howell said in his speech that chairman mao tsetung had transformed the poor and backward old china, which was bullied by the imperialists, into a great new nation based on marxism. in a very real sense chairman mao is not dead. he lives today and will live forever in the lives of millions who have been inspired by his greatness, by his words and thought, his actions and his standards of value.

the representative of the new zealand-chinese cultural society said in his memorial speech, "chairman mao has left us. but his teachings, his thought, his spirit, his name will be with us forever."

shirley barton, national vice-president of the new zealand-china society, read out to the meeting a poem written by rewi alley in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

a book of condolence at the auckland branch were signed by more than 400 mourners.

another memorial meeting was held by the christchurch branch of the society on september 18. the 150 mourners present heard eulogies delivered by christchurch mayor h.g. hay's representative b. alderdice, who has just returned from his china visit, and other friendly personages. the book of condolence at the branch was signed by more than 480 people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Friendship Group Ends Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 25, 1976)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army with chang hsi-chin as leader, and chen fu-chu, deputy leader, left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to romania.

among those seeing the chinese group off at the airport were lieutenant-general ion suta, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, and lieutenant-general stelian staicu, vice-director of the romanian military academy.

on hand were chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and chinese military attache li yung-chih.

earlier today, the chinese group was received by gheorghe oprea, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister, and colonel-general ion coman, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and minister of national defence.

in a sincere and friendly talk with all members of the chinese group, comrades oprea and coman expressed, on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party and comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the party and romanian president, deep mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the chinese people. they also wished the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries, two peoples and two armies of romania and china.

during its stay in romania, the chinese p.l.a. friendship group visited military institutions, army units, factories, the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative and a museum. it was accorded sincere and friendly hospitality wherever it went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: Not "Myths" But Reality -- On Soviet Military Threat to Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

for the kremlin overlords, any talk about soviet threat is tabooed. comments on the soviet military menace to other countries on the basis of facts are vehemently denounced by them as "fabricated myths". they allege that "there exists no soviet menace at all" and that "the soviet union threatens no one."

now, can it be that the new tsars really threaten no one with all their feverish arms expansion and war preparations and their aggression and expansion in all parts of the world?

a brief examination of the military situation in europe in the past year shows that the menace to western europe posed by the new tsars' military might is not a "myth" but a stark reality.

in august 1975, when the "european security conference" had just concluded, some western columnists, comparing the present with the munich scandal nearly 40 years ago, noted that they sensed a rather strong munich smell in helsinki. it is not a "european security conference" but a "european insecurity conference". looking back on the developments in the past year, one cannot fail to see that war danger was mounting in europe as the new tsars increased their military threat against western europe.

in september 1975, barely a month after the "european security conference", the soviet union tested its rockets over the barents sea on the northern flank of europe. the roaring rockets made a bitter mockery of the sanctimonious talk about "detente" at the conference. on the first anniversary of the conference last month, soviet missiles again roared over the barents sea, which deeply worried the western european public. now, when the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly has just begun and a.a. gromyko is going to sing his usual hymn of "disarmament" there, the new tsars again tested their missiles, for the third time, over the same barents sea. one may well ask: how can this sabre-rattling be dismissed as a mere "myth" and not harsh reality?

the soviet union has not confined itself to testing its guided missiles three times over the northern flank of europe in a year. the western press quoted reliable sources as saying that after the tests the soviet union has deployed mirv in central europe.

soviet military exercises in north, central and southeast europe are now held more frequently than ever and on an increasing scale. the new tsars' armed forces deployed in central europe have been reinforced again and again and now they greatly surpass the nato forces numerically. soviet aircraft, guns, tanks and other armour there outstrip the nato in number and existing soviet weapons are constantly replaced with more sophisticated ones.

one may well ask: is all this a "myth" or a reality?

last august, the new tsars lost no time in dispatching the aircraft carrier "kiev" as soon as it was commissioned to intimidate western europe. the carrier left the black sea and entered the mediterranean through bosporus and the dardanelles straits. it then cruised westward in the mediterranean and reached the soviet baltic naval base by passing through the straits of gibraltar, the north atlantic and the north sea. by sending their aircraft carrier to throw its weight around all along the southern, western, northern and eastern coasts of western europe, the new tsars have taught those, who once harboured illusions about the "european security conference" another lesson.

what is the significance of the cruise of the carrier "kiev"? an answer to the question was given by soviet fleet admiral s.g. gorshkov. in his book, "the sea power of the state", which came off the press not long ago, the admiral made some frank remarks on the nature, tasks and role of the soviet navy which are naturally applicable to the carrier "kiev". following are two typical remarks of his:

"in 1783, the tsarist government, taking advantage of its naval superiority in the black sea, annexed the crimea without war and made it a part of the russian state, and in 1830, without taking any military action, formed a defence alliance with turkey in its favour."

"in many cases, a show of naval force without taking armed action may achieve political ends merely by exerting pressure with its latent power or by threatening to take military action."

these remarks by the top brass of the soviet navy are worth reading as they are franker than the lip service to "european security", "disarmament" and "detente" paid by the kremlin demagogues. they serve to shed a revealing light on some of the new tsars' designs:

one. unleash wars of aggression and annex the territories of others by means of soviet military strength;

two. dominate the seas by relying on their naval supremacy and force other countries to conclude unequal treaties with them;

three. realize their hegemonist political aim by such gangster method as displaying their "latent power" and "threatening to take military action".

such shameless aggressive statement would have caused the old-line imperialists to blush for being way behind the new tsars.

all this is certainly not a "myth" but grim reality. the actions were committed by the new tsars and the words came direct from their mouths. still, they decided to dismiss the current talk about the soviet military menace as "myths". as a matter of fact, it is precisely the new tsars who have mouthed so much rubbish.

as such rubbish is wearing thin, many of those in power in western europe have begun to realize that "european security" and "detente" are very much like a castle in the air. what is real and pressing is the increased military menace posed by the new tsars, which closes in from all sides, from the air, sea and land, on western europe. consequently, the appeasement policy and the munich mentality have come under ever heavier fire in the western european press. political circles in western european countries, including many in power, are deeply disturbed by this menace.

the kremlin masters have also been talking, tongue in cheek, about "materialization of detente" to stimulate the inflow of western capital and technology. but many in the west have now realized that they have been tricked by moscow. they pointed out that the credit and technology granted the new tsars can only serve to aid their arms expansion and war preparations to menace the west. the "materialization of detente" is described by many as a "one-way traffic" with money, grain and technology flowing to the new tsars as gifts.

all aggressors believe that weapons decide everything, and the new tsars are no exception. however, can the people of the world be conquered with a couple of warships? having ploughed much of its money and resources under its armament programme at the expense of the soviet people, the new tsars managed to produce their first aircraft carrier, and as soon as it was commissioned, they sent it out to intimidate the people of other nations in the fond hope of bringing the world to its knees "without taking military action". how pathetic they look excl.

today, when the tide against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is on the upsurge all over the world,

anyone who wants to launch a war of aggression, no matter how powerful he is on land or at sea, can never escape the punishment which will eventually be meted out to him by the people. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this is the most formidable force that can conquer everything in the present-day world.

Commentary: "It Is People, Not Things, That Are Decisive" -- On the Defection of Soviet Airmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

the recent defection of a top-notch pilot of the soviet air force, lieutenant viktor ivanovich belenko, in a mig-25, "the most sophisticated soviet fighter plane", and of another soviet pilot, lieutenant v. i. zasimov, in an an-2 plane has been the subject of much comment throughout the world and provides much food for thought.

whitewashing belenko's defection, tass claimed on september 14 that it was an occurrence "totally unforeseen" and was brought about by "an unforeseen concatenation of events". according to tass, "a plane piloted by airman v. i. belenko lost its bearings" and "with not enough fuel for a return flight, (he) made an emergency landing at the airport in the japanese town of hakodate."

in other words, it was an isolated accident, a matter of things and not of people; a technical mishap, not a political incident. clearly, this whitewash can only accentuate what it was intended to cover up.

the defection of the two soviet flyers is only the latest of a whole series of incidents that have reportedly taken place in the soviet armed forces. developments over a long period have proved conclusively that these incidents were the expressions of the deep-rooted contradiction plaguing the soviet society today. they were eruptions in an inexorable process of unrest and disintegration after the radical changes taking place in the soviet armed forces as to their character and the role they are supposed to play. therefore, they are manifestations of an acute political problem.

following is an incomplete review of such incidents which had occurred in the various branches of the soviet armed forces in recent years:

on september 6, 1976, lt. v. i. belenko of the soviet air force took off in a mig-25 fighter from an airbase in the soviet far east and landed at hakodate airfield on the japanese island of hakkaido. the lightning-speed mig-25 is believed to be "an ultra-modern fighter plane, the pet of the soviet military". its construction and sophisticated equipment are jealously guarded as "top secret". pilots for this type of plane are chosen after strict screening and investigation. at the insistent demand of the soviet side, the japanese authorities concerned arranged an interview with belenko by the "representative of the soviet embassy in japan". but the pilot refused to be repatriated, and asked for asylum in the united states.

according to japanese press reports, answering questions about his reasons for defection, belenko said, among other things, that "the soviet union today resembles tsarist russia." the japanese press pointed out that the incident had brought to light the seamy side of the soviet armed forces, that it showed "how stultifying the bureaucratization of the armed forces of the soviet union as a military power has become", that it "shows the laxity in morale within the soviet forces" and that it "may have an enormous psychological impact on the soviet people".

then on september 23 came the defection of lieutenant v. i. zasimov who flew an an-2 plane from tiflis in the soviet union to iran. it was reported that the soviet embassy in tehran "confirmed a pilot had defected but gave no details". zasimov reportedly said in iran that he "could not put up with the (soviet) system any longer".

in november, 1975, the crew of a soviet missile-carrying destroyer, "watch (storozhevoi)", reportedly "one of the up-to-date craft of the soviet fleets", rose in mutiny while sailing on the baltic sea. the soviet authorities at once sent aircraft and warships to put down the revolt. some 50 sailors were subsequently killed and the rest of the mutineers were court-martialled. according to the swedish paper, "the express", "the immediate cause of the mutiny was the angolan war" as "the crew resented the prospect of further extension of their service". the french paper, "le figaro", pointed out that the mutiny on board the "watch" bristling with nuclear missiles "marked the feelings of discontent existing in the soviet armed forces". it added "there were deep-rooted causes for hidden discontent in some military units, including naval units." the armed intervention in czechoslovakia in 1968 "had left its stamp on the whole soviet armed forces". on the other hand, soviet servicemen could not have lost sight of the

oppression, banishment and incarceration to which soviet people of various nationalities were subjected, the paper said.

in november, 1972, mutiny broke out on a soviet submarine in a norwegian fjord.

in the summer of 1969, one senior and two junior officers on a nuclear submarine of the soviet baltic fleet were arrested. later, hundreds of men were interrogated and many had their homes searched. the witch-hunt extended from tallin to riga, leningrad and baku. hundreds of men in other military services were implicated. the three officers in question were reported to have clandestinely distributed in 1968 copies of a letter, accusing the privileged strata in the country of oppression and exploitation, denouncing great-russian chauvinism and protesting against the armed intervention in czechoslovakia.

in 1969, the crew of a riga-based soviet nuclear submarine rose in mutiny.

in august, 1968, a number of men in the soviet troops invading czechoslovakia deserted their ranks and sided with the unarmed czechoslovak people staunchly resisting soviet occupation. some soviet divisions were called back home only a few days after the invasion as disapproval of the intervention had been voiced among their ranks.

in places inhabited by the minority peoples in ukraine, caucasus and the baltic states, soldiers in some units had refused to carry out the orders of the authorities to crack down on popular unrest.

the above instances, notwithstanding their differing circumstances, give the lie to the brezhnev clique from various angles and revealed to some degree the fundamental weaknesses of soviet social-imperialism.

the soviet revisionist leading clique is a bunch of militarists and advocates of the theory that weapons decide everything. since the soviet revisionists' usurpation of party, political and military power, the soviet armed forces have been turned into an instrument for the maintenance of the fascist regime at home, for aggression and expansion abroad and the kremlin's bid for world hegemony. the new tsars plunged the country headlong into a mad arms drive. their military spending surpasses that of the other superpower, the united states; their armament can compare with that of the u.s.; the total number of soviet servicemen doubles that of the u.s., and the soviet armed forces stationed in other countries outnumber the u.s. forces overseas.

with the rapid inflation of soviet arms, soviet social-imperialism's aggression and expansion abroad increase in momentum. the kremlin overlords declared that they were on "a historic offensive" "on the entire front of global confrontation" and were "prepared to fight a war with any kind of weaponry".

however, it is a historical fact that all reactionaries who suppress their own people and launch aggression and expansion abroad have ended in abject fiasco. chairman mao pointed out: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. the contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people." ("on protracted war") lenin said: "in the final analysis, victory in any war depends on the spirit animating the masses that spill their own blood on the field of battle. the conviction that the war is in a just cause and the realisation that their lives must be laid down for the welfare of their brothers strengthen the morale of the fighting men and enable them to endure incredible hardships." ("speech at an enlarged conference of workers and red army men in rogozhsko-simonovsky district of moscow")

these brilliant observations bear out a law of history that a just war of the people against aggression is bound to win, while an unjust war of aggression against the people is doomed to defeat. this truth is proved also by the history of russia and the soviet union.

in the first world war, the tsar had brutally ordered his army to suppress in blood the people's revolutionary movement at home and to fight a war with other imperialist powers for world hegemony. he failed, however, to avert the miserable doom in store for him.

when hitler attacked the soviet union in the second world war, the latter was numerically far behind nazi germany in weaponry and steel. yet the soviet people and armed forces fighting against aggression and for the defence of their socialist motherland under the leadership of stalin routed the hitler hordes armed to the teeth.

today, the brezhnev clique is traversing the same road traversed by the tsar and hitler. there is no doubt that they can never evade the objective law which had inexorably sent both the tsar and hitler to extinction.

the brezhnev clique keeps its army under very rigid control. the soviet revisionists educate their soldiers in fascism and militarism, lay stress on the "struggle against hostile ideology" and force them to obey orders blindly and absolutely. they keep watch on soviet soldiers and persecute them in undisguised fascist ways, asserting that soldiers must be placed under "twofold and even threefold surveillance". they have formulated court-martial rules and increased the number of military courts to "deal with according to law" those soldiers who "violated orders", dared to stage resistance or showed reluctance in serving as a tool for the suppression of the soviet people or as cannon fodder for war of aggression. the soviet espionage organ, "the committee of state security" (kgb), has set up a closely organized system in the army to keep it under the strictest surveillance. kgb agents keep close watch on the remarks and behaviour of the ordinary officers and men who will be thrown into "military reform camps" or prisons if they "violate any rule" however slightly in word or in deed.

but weapons must be used by man after all. no matter what means the brezhnev clique may use, it cannot shackle for long the ideas of the soviet people, including ordinary soviet officers and men.

are the rank and file of the soviet army willing to suppress in blood on orders from above the masses of soviet workers and peasants who rise in resistance against oppression and exploitation by the new tsars?

do the soviet soldiers believe that they are "discharging internationalist obligation" when they face the wrathful denunciation and resistance of the czechoslovak people, men and women, old and young, under soviet occupation?

does the look of hatred encountered by the soviet soldiers in poland, hungary, east germany, bulgaria and mongolia wherever they go have no effect on them?

did the soviet armymen feel honoured after they were driven out of egypt amidst the shouts of "russians, go home excl."?

would the soviet sailors sent to remote oceans throughout the world to carry out aggression and expansion and seek maritime hegemonism really believe that they are "defending" their soviet frontier?

would the rank-and-file soviet soldiers serve docilely as cannon-fodder for a handful of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie when the soviet social-imperialists unleash a war of aggression?

an army whose major task is to carry out aggression and expansion and to suppress the people can never keep its morale high. with the development of the revolutionary struggle of the soviet people, the discontent and resistance of the rank-and-file soviet soldiers against the new tsars will certainly increase in intensity. this is a knotty problem the brezhnev clique cannot solve with the help of any sophisticated weapons excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Embassy in Peking Commemorates Former Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

r.l.a.i.
karannagoda, ambassador of sri lanka to china, and all his embassy staff held a meeting at the embassy here this morning in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the death of former sri lanka prime minister solomon west ridgeway dias bandaranaike.

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin and leading members of various departments concerned attended the meeting.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Chairman of Surinam People's Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

rubin lie
pauw sam, chairman of the people's party of surinam, on september 9 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the standing committee of the national people's congress, expressing condolences on the departure of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with deep grief and sorrow we received the sad news of chairman mao tsetung's death. we express our condolences to the people and the party of the people's

republic of china and the bereaved family of chairman mao tsetung. with the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people and the world have lost one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of this century who dedicated all his life and work to eliminating imperialism and feudalism in china and building a modern socialist society free from oppression and exploitation. the thinking of chairman mao tsetung will live forever excl. long live the memory of chairman mao tsetung excl.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung
Held in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 24, 1976)

"the association of friendship with china" in zurich and "the society for understanding china" in lausanne, switzerland, held memorial meetings for chairman mao tsetung separately on september 21 and 23.

with feelings of deep sorrow, the participants at the two meetings stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

lois wheeler snow, wife of the late edgar snow, a well-known american writer and a friend of the chinese people, spoke at both meetings.

400 people attended the memorial meeting in zurich. richardstaub, leading member of "the association of friendship with china in zurich", gave an account of chairman mao's revolutionary life and exploits. together with the chinese people, he said, the swiss people mourned the passing of chairman mao. the demise of chairman mao is an inestimable loss to the chinese people, to the communist party of china and to the whole world.

he noted that the life of chairman mao was one devoted to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people. mao tsetung thought produces far-reaching influence not only on the chinese people but also on the oppressed and threatened people the world over.

chairman of the memorial meeting monique coray said: though chairman mao has departed, his cause is immortal and we will cherish the memory of chairman mao forever.

at the memorial meeting in lausanne, chairman of the meeting golay said that chairman mao tsetung was the greatest statesman of the contemporary era. he said, "we share the immense grief invoked in the hearts of the chinese people by the passing of this hero and great leader of the chinese people. chairman mao's heart was closely linked with the hearts of the people, and he had been loyal to the people till the last moment of his life. just as the chinese people, we will follow his teachings with all our efforts and be always loyal to this great man and great soldier for whom we have boundless affection."

many people bought chairman mao's works at the end of the memorial meeting.

a memorial meeting was also held by the switzerland-china association in geneva on the evening of september 17 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

Swiss Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

etienne junod, former president of the swiss union of commerce and industry, and his party wound up their friendly visit in peking and left here by plane today on a tour of shanghai, kwangchow and kweilin before returning home.

the swiss guests were seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

they arrived in peking on september 22 as guests of the said council. chairman of the council wang yao-ting met and exchanged views with them on sino-swiss trade. they also visited factories, air-raid shelters and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelans Pay Homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Caracas, Sept. 25, 1976)

more than 2,000 venezuelans gathered in a hall of the central university of venezuela yesterday evening to honour the memory of the late chairman mao tsetung.

on the rostrum was a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung, painted by venezuelan friends, together with a number of quotations from chairman mao. slogans in memory of chairman mao tsetung were posted at the hall's entrance.

armando diaz, one of the organizers of the memorial function, said in a speech that chairman mao tsetung was not only the founder of the chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army and the people's republic of china but also a great teacher of the revolutionary peoples of the world. "mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of our epoch".

he dwelt upon chairman mao tsetung's contributions to the development of marxism-leninism and pointed out that chairman mao integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with china's revolutionary practice. he warmly eulogized chairman mao for leading the struggle against modern revisionism and to safeguard the purity of marxism-leninism.

other speakers at the gathering paid high tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the revolution in china and the world. they stressed that although chairman mao has passed away, his teachings will live in perpetuity. they expressed the determination to follow his teachings and carry on the struggle against the two superpowers.

the participants in the function shouted in unison: "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

a forum in memory of chairman mao tsetung was held at the same place on september 23. victor ochoa, first vice-president of the venezuelan-chinese friendship association, and a number of professors of the university spoke on the occasion. they gave an account of the history of the chinese revolution led by chairman mao and pointed out that it was a history of the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line over the right and "left" erroneous lines within the party.

Chinese Residents in Venezuela Mourn for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Caracas, Sept. 25, 1976)

the overseas chinese association of venezuela held a memorial meeting here on september 19 to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

attending the meeting were representatives of chinese residents in venezuela. some of them came from inland cites.

at the meeting hall were a portrait of chairman mao and a streamer bearing the inscription: "eternal glory to the great leader and great teacher chairman mao tsetung". chinese residents from all walks of life presented wreaths.

wu tien-te, president of the overseas chinese association, said in a memorial speech: in the past 27 years, chairman mao transformed the poor and backward old china into new socialist china with the beginnings of prosperity. the china of today enjoys a high prestige in the world. the time is gone for ever when overseas chinese were discriminated against and insulted.

vice-president of the association wu te-chi said that chinese residents in venezuela expressed deepest grief over the passing of chairman mao. chairman mao is the great teacher of the world proletariat and revolutionary people. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, china has made great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. overseas chinese are proud of their ever stronger motherland, he said.

earlier, chinese residents in maracaibo also held a memorial meeting to mourn for chairman mao tsetung.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Asian People Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung has been deeply mourned by the masses and personages of all circles in south and southeast asian countries.

in afghanistan, about 1,000 people, officials and officers from kabout and various provinces of the country paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy from september 11 to 18. many afghan friends sent letters to the embassy to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. a teacher's letter said, "the news of the passing away of chairman mao struck me like a thunder-bolt." he adds, "chairman mao led the communist party of china in fighting against the revisionism and hegemonism of the khrushchov-brezhnev bloc and against imperialism and in supporting the world people, especially the third world people, and has made socialist china and the communist party of china shine like a bright star over the world people." when the sad news reached the bagrami textile mill, workers immediately gathered together. some could not restrain their tears when paying silent tribute. one of them said: "i believe that the thought of chairman mao will illuminate our road forever."

in burma, many friends wrote condolence letters in deep grief to the chinese embassy in rangoon to mourn for chairman mao tsetung. one of the letters said: "the passing away of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss to the working people throughout the world. it has stirred the hearts of the working people all over the world excl." a letter from burmese young people said: under the leadership of chairman mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution has been unfolded to oppose the conspiracies of the counter-revolutionary revisionist chieftains liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. chairman mao worked indefatigably at his advanced age for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the transformation of china into a powerful modern socialist country. he devoted all his life to people's liberation and the cause of communism, winning deep love, admiration and respect from the chinese people and the world revolutionary people."

chinese residents in rangoon and other cities and towns of burma held meetings or memorial services for the late chairman mao tsetung.

in manila, about 10,000 philippine friends called at the chinese embassy from september 11 to 18 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, some bringing their children or in company of their parents or grand parents. they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. groups of students from the city or the suburbs, wearing black armbands and white flowers, were taken to the chinese embassy by their teachers to bow before the portrait of chairman mao. a worker burst into tears as he entered the mourning hall. he said to the embassy staff: "chairman mao is greatly esteemed by the people of the philippines and the peoples of the world. we will remember him forever." on september 18, the last day for mourning, mourners kept calling at the chinese embassy in spite of heavy rain. many came by plane or by car from other cities. they sobbed heart-rendingly on seeing the portrait of chairman mao. philippine friends and chinese residents in many provinces held memorial services at mourning halls of their own.

in thailand, over 10,000 thai friends and chinese residents paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy in bangkok from september 10 to 18. six pupils from suphanburi province laid a wreath made by themselves before the portrait of chairman mao to express boundless admiration, respect and love for him. a thai friend presented a wreath with the inscription: "the great teacher chairman mao tsetung has not left us. chairman mao is the red sun and lives forever in our hearts." over 1,400 thai friends and representatives of chinese residents in the southern provinces of thailand held a memorial meeting in hard yai city, songkhla province, on september 18 to mourn for chairman mao tsetung.

in india, many indian friends were shocked to learn of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they sent cables or letters of condolence to the chinese embassy in new delhi to express great esteem and love for the late chairman mao tsetung. an indian friend said in his condolence letter, "the heritage he left behind -- mao tsetung thought -- will ever illumine the paths of many countries, nations and people who are struggling for freedom, liberation and revolution." among the over 300 mourners visiting the chinese embassy were leading members of the india-china friendship association and the all-india dr. d.s. kothis memorial committee, and workers, students, newsmen and artists. bowed with sorrow many of them wept uncontrollably before the black-bordered portrait of chairman mao. a memorial meeting was held by the india-china friendship association on september 13 to mourn for chairman mao tsetung.

the singapore branch of bank of china and other chinese offices in singapore held solemn memorial services from september 11 to 18. on the afternoon of the last day for mourning, some 1,000 people of singapore attended the memorial meeting held in the singapore branch of bank of china.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Magnificent Contributions of Chairman Mao Tsetung Extolled in South and Southeast Asian Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

newspapers and periodicals in south and southeast asian countries recently carried numerous editorials, articles and readers' letters expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung extolling the magnificent contributions of chairman mao tsetung to the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

some newspapers and periodicals praised chairman mao tsetung for launching the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core.

"sovereignty", a paper in thailand, said in an article on september 14: "chairman mao tsetung fought firmly against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. he summed up a whole series of new experiences in combating and preventing revisionism, preventing capitalist restoration, building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, bringing about a vigorous development of the revolutions of the proletariat and oppressed people of the whole world, and propelling the history of mankind forward victoriously." "revolutionary people the world over will turn their grief caused by the passing away of chairman mao tsetung into strength and persist in studying mao tsetung thought for the purpose of mastering it," the paper said.

another thailand paper, "new chinese news daily", said in an editorial on september 10, "the revolution did not stop and the struggle went on in socialist new china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung." "chairman mao issued the call for a struggle against revisionism and hegemonism; then he held aloft the torch of the great cultural revolution to declare war against the domestic and foreign enemies."

the "sing pin jih pao" of malaysia pointed out in an editorial on september 10 that chairman mao tsetung waged a struggle against soviet revisionism. now this struggle has developed into a protracted world-wide struggle. "the fact that china has risen courageously to expose and confront the superpowers is a great encouragement to the countries and people of the third world," the paper said.

the "daily express" of the philippines in an editorial on september 10 pointed out that chairman mao tsetung integrated marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and initiated the great cultural revolution for preventing capitalist restoration. his struggle against modern revisionism will undoubtedly live not only in the memory of the chinese people who account for a quarter of the world population but also in the memory of the world people.

some newspapers and periodicals praised chairman mao tsetung for dedicating all his energies throughout his life to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

the "morning news" of pakistan pointed out in an editorial on september 11 that chairman mao tsetung "has championed the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden with the unflagging zeal. and he has assisted them in every way he could. the manner in which china has helped poor nations in the third world is a magnificent example of disinterested foreign aid."

the "dawn" of pakistan in an editorial on september 10 said that chairman mao tsetung's "impact carries far beyond the frontiers of china. of great significance to us is his resolute championing of the cause of the downtrodden, which has been one of the main contributing factors towards infusing a sense of dignity into the third world." "under chairman mao's leadership," the paper went on, "china has presented a noble example of applying the principle of internationalism in external dealings, opposing domination and hegemony, condemning great-power chauvinism and supporting the just causes of the peoples fighting against exploitation and injustice and nations defending their national sovereignty and independence."

the sri lanka paper "virakesari" said in an article on september 12: "chairman mao was not only concerned with the prosperity of china but always supported and encouraged the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world. the chinese communist party and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao have given whole-hearted support and assistance to the liberation struggle in asia, africa and latin america."

the nepalese weekly "jagriti" said editorially on september 16 that chairman mao tsetung "became a source of inspiration for poor, undeveloped and exploited nations of the entire world because of china's gesture of sympathy and goodwill towards the exploited people and countries of the world in accordance with his policy and directives."

a reader's letter carried in the "times of india" on september 15 said: "mao tsetung was really an inspiration and source of strength not only to the chinese people, but also to the millions of the oppressed people all over the world."

many papers and periodicals deeply mourned for chairman mao tsetung and pointed out that he will live on in the hearts of the world people.

the bangladesh weekly "holiday" said editorially on september 12: "one of the few peerless representatives of our era -- the era of imperialism and world proletarian revolution -- chairman mao tsetung's contributions both to the theory and practice of proletarian revolution will forever remain alive in the page of world history and even more so in the hearts and minds of all those who yearn to break away from the vice of imperialism, social-imperialism, international and domestic reaction, hegemonism and expansionism."

another bangladesh weekly, "nayajug", said in a recent editorial that "mao tsetung shall live so long as there is struggle, struggle of mankind for emancipation".

Organs of Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations in Western Europe Pay Tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

organs of many marxist-leninist parties and organizations in western europe have paid tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung. they carry editorials and articles and publish special issues or leaflets in deep mourning for the passing of the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

the papers hold that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss not only to the chinese people but also to the international proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries. they extol the late chairman's great contributions to the international communist movement and to the cause of the world's

revolutionary people fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they draw special attention to the fact that with the great courage and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, chairman mao tsetung launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. this has played an important, historic role in the accelerated development of the international communist movement, the papers note.

an article carried in the french paper "l'humanite rouge" on september 11, written by its political director jacques jurquet, says, "mao tsetung is dead. he was the most eminent marxist-leninist and proletarian revolutionary leader of the contemporary era. his gigantic work continues, always living and immortal."

the article adds that chairman mao tsetung launched the biggest ideological and political offensive against mordern revisionism, an ism which is submerging the soviet union, since that launched by lenin against old revisionism in the second international. "the life of mao tsetung was always mixed with the history of his country and of his great people. inseparable from the history of the international communist movement, his life remains and will remain also profoundly tied up with the great historic struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialism and hegemonism," the article stresses. "marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought are the weapons of revolution for every nation as well as weapons of world revolution because of their teachings and their principles of universal and historic significance."

"le quotidien du peuple", organ of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france, carried on september 10 an editorial written by the party's general secretary max cluzot. the editorial says, "it is in the struggle against modern revisionism, which has transformed the u.s.s.r., the first socialist state of the world, into a capitalist state, that mao tsetung thought has brought about the most decisive developments of marxism-leninism." "by making clear the continuation of class struggle under socialism and the existence of bourgeois right during the whole stage of transition from capitalism to communism and by pointing out that the possible causes of degeneration exist in socialist society itself, mao tsetung has replied to the following question of the world proletariat shocked by the restoration of capitalism in the u.s.s.r.: "how is it possible? how to avoid?"

"nuova unita", organ of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), devoted six special pages on september 11 to the mourning of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. a leaflet it printed on the occasion says,

"mao tsetung lives always in the struggles of the proletariat of the world and the people of all countries." "his works and his thought are fundamental contributions to marxism-leninism and also powerful weapons in the struggles against capitalism and imperialism, against modern revisionism and social-imperialism, and against all reactionaries," the leaflet adds.

on the very day of chairman mao tsetung's demise, the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists published a message to the italian proletariat, which says: chairman mao tsetung's "exploits left an indelible stamp on the history of the world, and will blaze the trail for the rising generations to march towards a new world which is eventually ridded of capitalist, imperialist and social-imperialist exploitation and oppression."

the message continues, "to his credit, credit of indelible historic significance, he found out the political and organizational form to continue the socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." through the great proletarian cultural revolution which he launched and directed personally, chairman mao, like a giant, stopped the spread of modern revisionism. his teachings "will become part of our party line," the message says.

"de rode tribune", organ of the communist unity movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), published a special issue in memory of chairman mao tsetung. a statement featured in the issue refers to the criticism of soviet modern revisionism started by chairman mao tsetung. through the criticism of revisionism, he showed once again the way for the working class and communist parties to follow to bring the socialist revolution to completion. as a result of the exposure of soviet modern revisionism, the revolutionary movement made new advances. "chairman mao tsetung has passed away, but his thought remains to be of universal value to the world," the statement says.

the organ carried an article on september 15, saying that the works of chairman mao tsetung "have further developed marxism-leninism and are of very great significance for the proletariat and communist movement the world over. mao tsetung thought is producing tremendous influence. we must spare no effort to defend this heritage." it adds, "the passing of comrade mao tsetung is an extraordinarily important loss. but his demise demands that we fight more actively against imperialism and hegemonism and for socialism with communism as its final goal, study more diligently the works he left for us and unite with all marxist-leninists of the netherlands to build a new communist party. though

comrade mao tsetung has passed away, his thinking possesses vigorous vitality. his thinking will be studied and put into practice by thousands upon thousands of people in the world. comrade mao tsetung is immortal."

"spark", organ of the communist party of sweden, published a special issue on september 17 which carried an article entitled "mao tsetung thought -- weapon of all oppressed people". the article says, "mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the contemporary era." it can penetratingly analyse the contradictions of the contemporary world.

an article in the september 15 issue of "kommunist", organ of the communist league marxists-leninists of denmark, says, "mao tsetung further developed marxism-leninism on the basis of the experience of the chinese revolution and of the joint struggle of the world proletariat." this development is of universal significance, it notes.

"roter morgen", organ of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists), published on september 10 a special issue to mourn the death of chairman mao. a note on the special issue written by the editorial board of the organ says, "we must turn grief into strength. we must redouble our efforts to fight for the liberation of the working class and the whole people of both east and west germany and for the building of a unified, independent and socialist germany."

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

More Messages of Condolence Sent to Comrade Chiang Ching on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

leaders of several marxist-leninist parties and their wives, leading bodies of marxist-leninist parties and a number of foreign comrades and friends recently cabled or wrote to comrade chiang ching, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour comrade enver hoxha and his wife comrade nexhmije hoxha, member of the party central committee, said in their message: with profound grief over the loss of the distinguished and esteemed friend of the albanian people comrade mao tsetung,

we extend to you, your family and all your relatives our most sincere sympathy.

"in the sad days when the whole nation is in mourning," the message went on, "we are with you and the fraternal chinese people heart and soul and share your great sorrow."

it said, "our dear comrade mao tsetung has left us, but he will live forever in our hearts. his great work and his wise teachings will always illuminate the glorious chinese communist party and the chinese people on the road of socialism and revolution". "the memory of comrade mao tsetung and his immense exploits will live forever."

comrade kim song ae, wife of general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea comrade kim il sung and chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, said in her message, "upon hearing the sad news that comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, closest comrade-in-arms of the korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, has passed away to our sorrow, i express deepest condolences to you, unable to repress my grief."

"though comrade mao tsetung has departed from us", the message said, "his immortal exploits for the lofty cause of the chinese revolution and the world revolution will shine long and his noble revolutionary spirit will live forever in the hearts of the world revolutionary people."

vito kapo, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union, said in her message, "i share with you the profound sorrow for the passing of your comrade-in-arms in life and work chairman mao tsetung. the exploits and the memory of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese communist party, the unswerving fighter for the proletarian revolution and the distinguished friend of the albanian people, are immortal."

thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, said in his letter, "i, together with all members of the communist party of burma and the entire people of our country, feel boundlessly grieved as the chinese comrades do." "it cannot be too much to praise the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao. the passing of chairman mao is a great, irreparable loss not only to the chinese people but also to the proletariat and the oppressed people all over the world."

"let us turn grief into strength and following the teachings of chairman mao continue to resolutely combat imperialism, revisionism and reaction," he added.

the letters from the central committee of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) and its chairman edward f. hill and his wife j.a. hill said that they expressed deepest sympathy on the great loss caused by the death of chairman mao tsetung.

a message from the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) said, "shocked to learn of the passing of comrade mao tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world. words cannot possibly convey the boundless sorrow that overwhelms us. but we are sure that our grief and the grief of the chinese people will be turned into more powerful strength in striving for the cause of communism." "the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) expresses to you our deepest condolences," it said.

a letter from american friend sol adler and british friend pat adler said, "it is with the most profound grief that we convey to you our deepest condolences. the achievements of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, the people's liberation army, the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, and the people of the whole world, are imperishable. mao tsetung thought is immortal."

Foreign Ministers of Many Countries Send Condolences on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1976)

foreign ministers of many countries have recently sent cables or letters to chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua offering deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

they were: burmese minister of foreign affairs u hla phone; vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea ho dam; minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen mohammad saleh mutie; iranian minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari; japanese minister of foreign affairs kiichi miyazawa; deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of democratic

kampuchea ieng sary; kuwait minister of foreign affairs sabah al ahmad al jaber al sabah; malaysian minister of foreign affairs tengku ahmad rithauddeen; nepalese acting minister of foreign affairs rabindra nath sharma; turkish minister of foreign affairs ihsan sabri caglayangil; minister of foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic abdulla abdu magid al asnag; algerian minister of foreign affairs abdelaziz bouteflika; minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of benin michel alladaye; minister of foreign affairs of the republic of cape verde abilio duarte; minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad kamougue wadal abdelkader; deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of egypt ismail fahmy; state minister for foreign affairs of egypt mohammed riad; minister of foreign affairs and amity with all peoples of equatorial guinea nguema esono nchama; state minister for external affairs of mauritania hamdi ould mouknass; minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius harold walter; minister of state for foreign affairs of morocco ahmed laraki; minister of state for foreign affairs of senegal assane seck; tunisian minister of external affairs habib chatty; belgian minister of foreign affairs renaat van elslande; danish minister for foreign affairs knud boerge andersen; finnish minister for foreign affairs kalevi sorsa; french minister of foreign affairs louis de guiringaud; federal minister of foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany hansdietrich genscher; greek minister of foreign affairs dimitrios bitsios; icelandic minister of foreign affairs einar agustsson; italian minister of foreign affairs arnaldo forlani; luxembourgian minister of foreign affairs gaston thorn; dutch minister of foreign affairs max van der stoel; norwegian acting minister for foreign affairs per kleppe; san marinese secretary of state for foreign affairs giancarlo ghironzi; spanish minister of foreign affairs marcelino oreja aguirre; british secretary of state for foreign affairs anthony crosland; vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign affairs milos minic; argentine minister of foreign affairs and worship cesar augusto guzzetti; brazilian minister of foreign affairs antonio francisco azeredo da silveira; canadian secretary of state for external affairs allan maceachen; mexican secretary of foreign affairs alfonso garcia robles; peruvian minister of foreign affairs jose de la puente radbill; venezuelan minister of foreign affairs ramon escovar salom; australian minister for foreign affairs andrew sharp peacock; indonesian minister of foreign affairs adam malik; singapore minister of foreign affairs s. rajaratram; minister of external relations of the democratic republic of east timor jose ramos horta; irish minister of foreign affairs garret fitzgerald; portuguese minister for foreign affairs jose medeiros ferreira; ecuadorian minister of foreign relations armando pesantes garcia; and u.s. secretary of state henry a. kissinger.

farouk al kadoumy, chief of the political department of the palestine liberation organization, also sent a message of condolence.

Leading Members of Military and Government Departments of Various Countries, of International Organizations Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1976)

leading members of the military and of government departments of various countries and leading members of international organizations have sent cables or letters to chinese leaders or leading members of chinese departments concerned to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

o jin u, minister of the people's armed forces of the democratic people's republic of korea, said in his message, "comrade mao tsetung was a great proletarian revolutionary, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and workers' movement and the closest comrade-in-arms of the korean people. comrade mao tsetung began to take part in revolutionary struggle in his early life and founded the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the people's republic of china. he wisely led the chinese people and army in winning brilliant victories in several revolutionary wars in the country and in the war against japanese aggression. he created an ever prosperous socialist country on the vast land of china, performing great exploits of epoch-making significance of transformation in chinese history. comrade mao tsetung always showed deep concern and lent active support and solidarity to the revolutionary cause of our people, and in particular, sincerely helped our people and armymen in their just struggle in the difficult time of the fatherland liberation war and in the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction.

"the contributions made by comrade mao tsetung to the strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of korea and china and his immortal deeds in this respect will always remain in the memory of the officers and soldiers of the korean people's army. although comrade mao tsetung has passed away, the precious contributions he made to the chinese revolution and world's revolutionary cause will be immortal."

the message of vo nguyen giap, secretary of the military commission of the viet nam workers' party central committee and minister of national defence of the socialist republic of viet nam, says, "we will always remember the kindness of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese government, the fraternal chinese people and the people's liberation army. you have consistently given active support and enthusiastic help to the vietnamese people and their armed forces throughout the two protracted wars of resistance for the liberation of their fatherland and in their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"the people's armed forces of viet nam and the entire vietnamese people will, as always, continue to make every effort to strengthen the great friendship and the intimate militant unity between viet nam and china, carefully cultivated by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung in the past decades."

the message of the chief of the army staff, pakistan army, ziaul haq says, "chairman mao tsetung was a man of great vision and one of the greatest thinkers the contemporary history has produced." "his death is an irreparable loss not only to the people of china but to the peace-loving people of the world as a whole."

ahmed al ghasmi, deputy commander-in-chief and chief of the general staff of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic said in his message, "the thinking and the meritorious deeds the great deceased left for his country and the entire humanity will make him immortal and ensure the continuous advance of the chinese people."

the message of kosta nadj, president of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war, says, "the passing of chairman mao tsetung has caused profound repercussions among yugoslav veterans and in the public opinion of our country and the world." "the image of the great fighter who untiringly fought for freedom and independence, the image of the revolutionary builder of the socialist new china, his thinking and his historic contributions full of victories over foreign imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are indelible and will go down into the annals of history of the people's republic of china."

paul van den boeynants, minister of national defence of belgium, in his message expressed "deep and sincere condolences" on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message of guy mery, chief of staff of the armed forces of france, says that the passing of chairman mao struck the chinese people and their army with bitter

sorrow. on behalf of the french army and in his own name, he expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

minister of finance of japan masayoshi ohira said in his message, "greatly shocked and grieved to learn of the passing of his excellency chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china."

messages of condolence were also sent by: venezuelan minister of mines and petroleum valentin hernandez acosta, vietnamese minister of transport and communications phan trong tue, minister of light industry vu tuan, minister of foreign trade dang viet chau, minister of public health vu van can, president of the academy of sciences tran dai nghia and acting director general of the general office of posts and telecommunications, chief of staff of pakistan navy mohammad sharif, director general of the mexican national council of science and technology bueno, japanese minister of international trade and industry komoto toshio, french minister of health simone veil, the korean state planning commission, ministry of electric power industry, ministry of machine-building, ministry of chemical industry, ministry of light industry, agricultural committee, ministry of land and sea transport, ministry of fisheries, ministry of higher education, ministry of culture and art, ministry of finance, ministry of foreign trade, ministry of external economic affairs, ministry of public health, academy of sciences, academy of social sciences, physical culture and sports guidance committee and other departments as well as the people's committee of the mangyongdae district of pyongyang, president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports marin dragnea, president of the u.n. security council in the current month mansur rashid kikhia, director general of the secretariat of the u.n. educational, scientific and cultural organization amadou mahtar m'bow, director general of the u.n. food and agriculture organization edouard saouma, executive director of the u.n. environmental programme secretariat mostafa k. tolba, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union mohamed mili, president of the council of the international civil aviation organization (icao) assad kotaite, icao secretary-general y. lambert, president of the international court of justice eduardo jimenez de arechaga, executive secretary of the u.n. economic and social commission for asia and the pacific j.b.p. maramis, director-general of the world health organization (who) halfdan mahler, president of the 27th session of the western pacific regional committee of the who james shankar singh, president of the group of governmental experts of the developing countries mohamed wafic hosny and secretary general of the supreme council for sport in africa jean-claude ganga.

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

More on the Benevolence of Pervading Good Influence

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away, but the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought will remain forever. I will never forget Chairman Mao's solicitude and guidance for me in political thought.

I had the good fortune of coming to Chairman Mao's home on three occasions. The first visit took place in 1956 when Chairman Mao invited a few of us bourgeois philosophers to his home for a chat. Chairman Mao's skill in using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to discover and analyze problems in history gave me much education.

While attending the National Conference on Propaganda Work in 1957, I went two more times to Chairman Mao's home to attend group meetings. Chairman Mao's policy of uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals gave me inspiration once again; it gave me impetus to my ideological remolding and inspired me to conduct again research work in the history of philosophy.

In 1961, I started to write A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy. At the first session of the National Political Consultative Conference, I disclosed my writing plan. When Chairman Mao saw me, he on the one hand encouraged me to study and compile the history of philosophy, but at the same time he also pointed out that I was a worshipper of Confucius. At that time, however, because of my poor performance in study and my low awareness, I failed to comprehend the significance of Chairman Mao's teachings, much less was I able to comprehend that what Chairman Mao said was a

criticism of me. After liberation, I had expressed my intention to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. However, as I was an intellectual of the exploiting classes, if I did not change my stand and transform my way of thinking, so-called study was also nothing more than an empty phrase. Because of my ideological condition at that time, the New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy I wrote was still based on the worship of Confucius.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution as well as a great revolution in the realm of the superstructure. This great cultural revolution has changed the features of our whole country as well as my own ideological outlook, thus enabling me to change from a worshipper of Confucius in the past to a critic of Confucius at present. I have gradually understood that the fundamental problem of A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy is that it is wrong in its general political orientation. In class society there has always been the struggle between the two lines: one being the reformist line for progress and the other the conservative line for regression. The struggle between these two lines is a manifestation of class struggle. In the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, Confucius was in the service of the slave-owner class on the decline, and he followed the line of restoration and regression. However, I played up Confucius in my past research work in the history of philosophy, thus standing history on its head. Such reversal of history is for serving the present line of restoration and regression and for creating public opinion for those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. Therefore, it is definitely not a purely academic problem but a political problem of utmost importance. My change from a worshipper of Confucius to a critic of Confucius is my most important change in ideology all my life.

After my understanding was raised, when the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, I also criticized Confucius together with the revolutionary masses. I wrote two articles to criticize my own way of thinking based on the worship of Confucius. Chairman Mao was always extremely concerned with my progress in ideological remolding and in research work in the history of philosophy, and he gave me warm encouragement. Once, when Chairman Mao heard that I had written these two articles, he at once asked for them and went through them carefully. Subsequently, Kuang-ming Jih-pao reproduced these two articles with a comment added. This gave me encouragement and impetus.

After the publication of On Confucius, Chairman Mao not only read it but also affirmed it. I was greatly moved by Chairman Mao's encouragement for me and was able to heighten my confidence and courage in work to revise A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy.

In 1974, I wrote "Twenty-Five Poems Chanting History" for publication in Kuang-ming Jih-pao. The last poem said:

"I was a worshipper of Confucius
But am now pleased to follow the footsteps of the
workers and peasants.

For my ability to step onto the right path today
And forsake the wrongdoings of the past,
I am grateful to the venerable leader."

This is the true situation and also reflects my true feelings at that time and in the present.

Chairman Mao's poems have also educated me immensely. Chairman Mao's poems are the records of the history of Chinese revolution. They manifest the proletarian world outlook, and are the most profound philosophy. On my 79th birthday, I drew on two lines from Chairman Mao's poems and added a few more lines to celebrate my birthday. The poem read:

"Water strikes out 3,000 li
And the human lifespan is 200 years.
I have not lived through half of them
And it is not too late for me to crack the whip.
The practice to worship Confucianism has not died out,
But the battle to criticize confucius is fierce.
I wish to wield a pen and
Walk ahead of the horse."

Here "ahead of the horse" refers to ahead of the horse of the proletariat. When the first volume of the new edition of A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy was sent to the press, I inserted this poem on the front page for use as an inscription.

Looking back over what I had gone through before liberation and my ideological condition, if there were not Chairman Mao's spring breeze and pervading good influence, I would have become a descendant of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie and an article buried with them. The class enemies inside and outside the Party nonsensically say that the proletarian revolution has destroyed the Chinese intellectuals. As a matter of fact, it is precisely they who want to hold back the Chinese intellectuals and turn them into articles to be buried with the bourgeoisie. This will truly destroy the Chinese intellectuals!

I am now able to join the revolutionary masses in following the road started by Chairman Mao that has not been taken by anyone before and in doing things that have not been done by anyone before. This is my greatest happiness. I owe this happiness to Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao has left us forever, but he has also not left forever. Chairman Mao has passed away, but he lives at all times in our hearts. Chairman Mao's great spirit and brilliant works are immortal and will last as long as the universe and will shine together with the sun and the moon. They will forever guide us in our work and encourage us to go forward. There is also no exception to my ideological remolding and research work in the history of philosophy.

When I started to revise A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy, I realized that the original road was wrong, but the new road could not be clearly discerned right away. The old framework had been dismantled, but a

new framework could not be erected at once. I was at a loss to know what to do. However, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, by taking class struggle as the key link and the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism as the main clue, I gradually discerned the road which became broader and broader. I erected the framework which grew bigger and bigger. This framework is based on the four periods of major changes in Chinese history. According to this framework, the whole book is divided into seven volumes. The 7th volume deals with modern history of philosophy and covers the period extending from the "May 4 Movement" to the present. I belong to this period and am an individual taking part in the struggle of this period on the philosophical front from the negative and positive sides. I plan to write about the struggle of this period in the form of memoirs. Memoirs are not formal history, but perhaps they can be described as a substitute to history.

The first volume has been sent to the press. I originally expected that after the publication of it, I would hear valuable instructions from Chairman Mao. Now, this hope can no longer be realized. This is most grievous to me. However, I will turn grief into strength and devote the rest of my life toward making continued efforts in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and in remolding my own way of thinking. I will go on with the revision and completion of A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy, and take this as my practical action for carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and as my share of contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

We Must Liberate Taiwan

by

Lin Li-yün (林麗韞)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1976)

Hearing the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher cordially loved and supported by the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities in the whole country, we patriotic compatriots from Taiwan feel boundlessly grieved. The Taiwan people living under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries had all along hoped that in the days of victory following the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland, they could come to T'ienanmen to be reviewed by Chairman Mao. We never expected that Chairman Mao would have passed away. How we yearn for Chairman Mao!

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, we will never forget your great teachings and profound concern for us Taiwan people. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, it was precisely in accordance with the correct policy formulated by you--"Boldly mobilize the masses, strengthen the people's forces, and under the leadership of our Party, defeat the Japanese aggressors, liberate the people of the whole country and build a new democratic China"--that the heroic children of Taiwan with their glorious patriotic tradition of waging struggle against imperialism heroically resisted and attacked the Japanese aggressors, and took actual action in coordination with the war of resistance on the mainland of the mother country. During the War of Liberation, in response to your battle cry, "Usher in a new upsurge of the Chinese revolution," the Taiwan people heroically staged the "February 28" patriotic armed uprising against Chiang Kai-shek and dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. After the liberation of the mainland of the mother country, in compliance with your solemn call, "We must liberate Taiwan," the Taiwan people united as one with the people of all nationalities in the whole country, and made unrelenting efforts for realizing the noble goal of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. We are confident that under the guidance of your revolutionary line, the Taiwan people will take the golden road of socialism together with the people of the whole country.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you are the Great Savior of the people of all nationalities in the whole country. The thousands of Taiwan compatriots who are leading a happy life on the mainland of the mother country had returned to the mainland during the various revolutionary periods in China. In the past, we suffered from oppression and plundering by Japanese imperialism, US imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. A contrast between the new and old societies makes us deeply feel that your teaching, "only socialism can save China," is true in every respect. Your revolutionary line guides us to take the revolutionary road and your brilliant thought, like sunshine and dew, has brought us up. Without Chairman Mao, we would not be what we are today and we would have nothing.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, I can never forget those happy days I worked by your side as your interpreter when you received foreign friends. You not only worked day and night for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, but also consistently showed boundless sympathy and firm support for the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the whole world. The revolutionary people all over the world and especially the broad masses of revolutionary people of the Third World all look upon your brilliant thought as the guiding light in their struggle for independence and liberation. With boundless reverence, many foreign friends told me: "Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people, but also the brilliant and wise teacher of the oppressed nations and oppressed people all over the world."

At a time the whole country is mourning with deep grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, I am resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. I will fight with unflagging efforts for the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. I will continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and foreign policy under the leadership of the Party, adhere to proletarian internationalism, support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries in the world, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

* * *

Mao Tsetung Thought Nurses Us to Maturity

by

Chuang Tse-tung (庄 则 栋)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1976)

Our hearts are heavy with grief over the death of Chairman Mao, the greatest contemporary Marxist and our great leader and teacher. Hundreds and thousands of words fail to express our boundless yearning for Chairman Mao. We, the broad masses of physical culture workers and athletes have heartfelt love and unlimited reverence for our great leader Chairman Mao.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and people of the world, you worked day and night to take care of one thousand and one things. You also paid a great deal of attention to the cause of physical culture and was concerned with the physical health of the people in the whole country. You formulated for us the proletarian revolutionary line in physical culture and pointed clearly to us the orientation of socialist physical culture. You called upon us "to develop physical culture and sports, and strengthen the people's physical constitution." During teh great cultrual revolution, you showed concern for the struggle between the two classes, the two lines on the physical culture front, and guided us to join the workers, peasants and soldiers in seizing back leadership in the field of physical culture usurped by the capitalist-roaders and criticizing the viewpoint of pure techniques, championship, big-nation chauvinism and burcaucratism so that our physical culture cause would vigorously develop along your stipulated orientation of serving proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and integration with productive labor. You formulated for us the policy of "friendship first, competition second," instructed us to actively develop friendly intercourse with the people of all nations in the world and to strengthen the unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the world. You also personally participated in athletic activities, setting for us brilliant examples. Many times you swam briskly in several big rivers. Particularly in 1966, when the great cultural revolution was surging, you swam across River Yangtze at the advanced age of 72, thus arousing hundreds of millions of armymen and people to surge ahead bravely in the midst of huge storms.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, you were thoughtfully concerned with the growth of the broad masses of physical culture workers, athletes and trainers. When new China was founded, I was only about eight or nine, still an innocent child. It was by studying your writings that I gradually understood the revolutionary theories, deepened my comprehension of your brilliant thought and revolutionary line, and strengthened my ardent love for the Party, the people and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Many times you received me and the comrades of the table-tennis team, and gave us immense encouragement and education.

I remember that in the evening on May 6, 1959, you met us trainers and athletes of the Chinese table-tennis team for the first time at Chungnanhai

and watched our performances. In high spirits you cordially shook hands with each of us. How warm and strong your big hand was! I was so excited that my eyes were brimming with tears. I looked at you for a long time but was unable to say anything. That night, I lay awake all night and was steeped in recollections of my matchless happiness. I vowed to you in my heart again and again: I must use this pair of hands shaken by you to bring honor to the socialist motherland!

It was especially unforgettable that in August 1962, when you called a conference on the work of the Central Committee at Peitaiho, you again warmly received our table-tennis team and had a picture taken with us. I learned afterward that it was precisely during this Peitaiho conference that you reiterated class struggle, scientifically summed up the experience of the international communist movement and the two-line struggle in our Party, profoundly analyzed class relations in socialist society and formulated for our Party a well-integrated basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

Following this, in the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, you issued to the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country the great call, "Never forget class struggle," and led the whole Party in launching a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. At that time, I was jolly ignorant about class struggle and the two-line struggle.

It was not until after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to criticize Lin Piao, Confucius, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by you that I have more and more deeply understood the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution, and realized why it is necessary to persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whenever I recall the happy scenes of your reception of us at Peitaiho, the voice of "never forget class struggle" vibrates in my mind, and arouses me to wage tenacious struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, your brilliant thought and proletarian revolutionary line have struck deep root in the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. We will surely turn our grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by you, assiduously study the works of Marx and Lenin and your brilliant writings, rally closely round the Party Central Committee, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the socialist revolution on the physical culture front, and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by you.

* * *

"DICTATORSHIP OF RULES AND REGULATIONS"

A Vivid Contrast

- The crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations"* as viewed from two contrasting projects in Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1976)

The Talien new port project--a modern deep-water oil port recently completed and put into operation in Liaoning Province--and the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project are both key projects of our country. The former project was completed and put into operation with greater, faster, better and more economical results in only one and a half years, eight months ahead of schedule, because initiative from two sources--the central and the local, was brought into play under the centralized leadership of the Party. In the other project, the fulfillment of the original plan was seriously hampered because it was disrupted during the latter stage of construction when Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" to suppress the socialist enthusiasm of local authorities and the broad masses.

The contrast of these two projects eloquently shows that only by consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" can we achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism in our country. The aim of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing in reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," continuing to push the revisionist line and stubbornly opposing Chairman Mao's instructionon giving play to initiatives from two sources is to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and undermine the development of the socialist national economy, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is the rich enemy of socialist construction. We must thoroughly criticize it and eliminiate its pernicious influence.

To Build Socialism, It Is Imperative To Criticize the "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" and Bring into Full Play Initiative from Two Sources--the Central and the Local

Whether to insist on bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local--under the centralized leadership of the Party or to practice the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" has always been an important content of the two-line struggle in building socialism.

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* Meaning direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned. -- SPRCP Ed.

Chairman Mao pointed out in as early as 1956: It is necessary to "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning" and bring into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local. But before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing banded with Liu Shao-ch'i and for a long time refused to implement this correct principle. Instead, they wantonly pushed the practice of "dictatorship of rules and regulations."

During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, broke away from the shackles of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," and paid attention to bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local. Meanwhile, mutual assistance and cooperation was maintained between factories and enterprises concerned, thus giving impetus to the vigorous development of socialist construction.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he was extremely hostile to this excellent situation and viciously attacked and vilified it. Under the pretext of "centralized and unified" leadership, he went further to reimpose the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" in a vain attempt to turn the socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy.

The renovation project of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company started in 1970. At that time, under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Pench'i Municipal Party Committee, the company set up a campaign headquarters and organized the forces of all fields in the whole province to launch large-scale cooperation and fight major battles. Over 300 factories of more than ten trades in 13 cities and prefectures of the province provided equipment for the renovation project of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company. Gratifying achievements were scored as a result of bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local. By 1972, the company had completed, one after another, a large ore extraction and dressing combine, a big blast furnace, four sintering machines and a coking furnace, and its ore and pig iron output both increased by about 50 percent.

However, after the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he stubbornly pushed the revisionist line, and went all out to exercise the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," thus seriously affecting the renovation project of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company. The construction plan for the renovation of the company, the arrangement of engineering projects, the examination of designs, the allocation of material and equipment and the right to deploy construction forces were all kept in the hands of the higher level. The departments in charge did not consult with the local authorities on vital questions, thus weakening the unified command of the campaign headquarters of the project. As a result, this project was delayed time and again, and the main body of the project already completed could not be put on stream for a long time because the parts were not fitted together.

Contrary to the renovation project of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company, the construction of the new port of Talien was undertaken under the Party's centralized leadership at all times by bringing into play initiative

from two sources--the central and the local, and especially by fully bringing into play the initiative of local authorities. With the energetic support of many factories in Liaoning Province and other parts of the country, the project proceeded fast and well.

The moment engineering construction started, the CCP Luta Municipal Committee formed a port construction headquarters and set up a Party committee under it, with the principal leading cadres of the municipal Party committee personally taking command. The principal leading cadres of the municipal Party committee constantly went deep into the worksites to conduct investigations and studies, and they solved in good time important problems arising in the course of construction. The leading cadres of the relevant departments in Luta municipality also attached great importance to this project, and gave effective support to port construction work.

The Luta Municipal Party Committee also held one after another three general meetings to mobilize and organize people of all walks of life in the municipality to energetically aid and support the major battle of port construction. The initiative from the local source was thus brought into play under the Party's centralized leadership. At the same time, the central departments concerned also gave vigorous support by transferring at different times contingents of professional construction workers from Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Honan and other places to render support, thus solving the problems which Luta municipality was unable to solve.

The different experiences and lessons of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project and the Talien new port project clearly show that in advocating the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and glibly talking about "centralization" and "unification," Teng Hsiao-p'ing attempted to "rigidly control" the enterprises, "rigidly unify" the national economy and "rigidly check" the initiative from the local source. To tell the truth, he wanted to seize economic power from the hands of the Party Central Committee and local Party committees and "centralize" such power into his own hands so that he--this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party--could push the revisionist line from top to bottom. Only when Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and other revisionist trash are penetratingly and thoroughly criticized can we accelerate the pace of China's socialist construction.

To Build Socialism, It Is Imperative To Oppose Each Set of Rules and Regulations Following Its Own Course and Launch Socialist Cooperation on a Large Scale

The "dictatorship of rules and regulations" disrupts the socialist relations of production and is a rope fettering the development of productive forces. Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" because he wanted to cut up the socialist economy owned by the whole people into the "private property" of various trades, make various departments and trades form their own independent systems, with each administering its own affairs without any coordination with others and each dragging and undermining the other, turn the relations between departments and trades into relations of capitalist competition, and sabotage socialist cooperation

on a large scale. The workers indignantly queried when they criticized the "dictatorship of rules and regulations": "As socialist enterprises owned by the whole people actually belong to one whole family, why is it necessary to divide them into yours and mine?"

In the course of building the Talien new port, socialist large-scale cooperation was extensively practiced under the leadership of the CCP Luta Municipal Committee. Although more than 300 units took part in the cooperation. These units broke down the boundaries between departments and trades, did away with ideas of departmentalism, embraced the concept of the whole, and strove to make a success of socialist large-scale cooperation. Without making distinction between the A side and the B side, the construction preparation unit and the construction unit each created favorable conditions for the other. As a result, there appeared the vivid scene of "both sides moving about like pieces on a chessboard, with the water of Lungchiang River flowing all over the harbor," thus greatly accelerating the construction of the new port.

For example, the 1,070-meter-long trestle project was one of the key projects in the construction of the new port in Talien. If only professional workers were relied on, this project would require more than two years to complete. The CCP Luta Municipal Committee and the Party committee of the port construction headquarters organized 25 factories in the municipality to carry out construction with the method of farming out construction work by sections. As a result, assembly work was completed in five months. Among these 25 factories, the Talien Hungch'i Shipyard, Talien Cranes Plant, Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, etc., are all enterprises under the administration of central ministries concerned. According to the practice of "dictatorship of rules and regulations," if these factories were to take part in the construction of the trestle project, they would have to obtain the consent of the ministries concerned beforehand, and only after plans were worked out and tasks were transmitted to the lower levels could they begin construction. The completion of this series of time-consuming procedures would inevitably delay the project. Due to the abolition of the boundaries between different sets of "rules and regulations," initiative from the local source was brought into full play under the centralized leadership of the Party, socialist cooperation was carried out on a large scale, and greater, faster, better and more economical results were scored in the construction of the new port in Talien.

Toward the latter stage of the renovation project of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company, things were done differently. For example, following the development of production and construction in the company, the volume of out-going freight transport increased by a big margin and it became necessary to expand Pench'i's pivot station correspondingly. At first, under the centralized leadership of the local Party committee, the local rail transport department, the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company and the city planning department unanimously agreed after consultation to build a new freight yard in the suburbs. The provincial and municipal authorities also favored this suggestion. However, because Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," this project which actually could be completed faster was held down for a long time, thus adversely affecting production and construction in the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company.

The vivid contrast between these two projects fully shows that the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" runs counter to the viewpoint of the whole and of the masses, hampers socialist large-scale cooperation, disrupts the socialist planned economy, undermines the socialist relations of production and hinders the development of productive forces. Only by going all out to carry out socialist cooperation can we fully arouse the initiative of various departments, trades and localities and bring their tremendous might into full play.

To Build Socialism, It Is Imperative To Vigorously Launch Mass Movements, But Not To Rely on Only a Few Persons To Work Coolly and Quietly

Chairman Mao points out: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." The positive and negative aspects of the experiences of the Talien new port project and the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project show that in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, it is imperative to wholeheartedly rely on the working class and vigorously launch mass movements. In advocating the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," Teng Hsiao-p'ing attempted to rely on a few bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" to repress the enthusiasm of the broad masses.

In the course of the construction of the Talien new port, a stirring and seething mass movement was launched under the leadership of the local Party committee. The broad masses of staff members and workers displayed their selfless revolutionary spirit and boundless enthusiasm for building socialism. Due to the influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, however, individual persons of the departments concerned held that because of the technicalities and difficulties involved in this project, only a few "experts," "authorities" and professional construction workers knowing the "rules and regulations" could be relied on. Through investigation and study, the CCP Luta Municipal Committee and the Party committee of the port construction headquarters held that it was entirely possible to complete the new port by relying on the strength of the people of our country. Under the leadership of the Luta Municipal Party Committee and the Party committee of the port construction headquarters, the "three-in-one combination" of workers, cadres and technicians was put into application, and the broad masses of staff members and workers, PLA fighters, militiamen, commune members and inhabitants whipped up a seething mass movement for studying Marxism, criticizing revisionism and going all out to build socialism, thus victoriously completing the construction of the new port ahead of schedule.

At the early stage of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project, under the unified leadership of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and the Pench'i Municipal Party Committee, more than 30,000 persons made up of staff members and workers, PLA fighters, students, commune members and inhabitants from Shenyang, Fushun, Pench'i and other cities were organized to take part in the major battle to aid and support the renovation project. This stirring and seething mass movement made possible the rapid completion of the Wait'oushan Iron Mine, the No. 5 blast furnace and other projects.

But toward the latter stage of the renovation project, as a result of the reimposition of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, only professional construction workers who knew the "rules and regulations" were left to do the fighting. This delayed the completion of the renovation project and affected production.

Take the laying of two underground water-supply pipelines for example. The first one, a 28-kilometer-long water-supply pipeline at the Wait'oushan Iron Mine, was laid at the early stage of construction. As a result of the vigorous launching of mass movement, it was completed in only five months. The other one was laid toward the latter stage of construction. It was only a 5.5-kilometer-long underground water-supply pipeline. But since the masses were not fully mobilized and the enthusiasm of all quarters was not brought into play, this project encountered all kinds of obstacles in the course of construction and was still not completed after more than five months.

It can be seen from this that in building socialism and developing the national economy, whether or not the mass movement is launched produces different results. Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and strangled the mass movement in an attempt to exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat. He clamored that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and imposed the revisionist practice of "control, check and suppression" upon the masses of workers, thus fully revealing that he was the general representative of those "bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers" whom Chairman Mao had scathingly criticized. The workers and cadres of these two units said: "We must thoroughly criticize the 'dictatorship of rules and regulations,' criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's economic ideas of the comprador bourgoisie, and accelerate the pace of socialist construction."

After the launching of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the CCP Pench'i Municipal Committee has convened an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to specially study the problem of and make arrangements for properly fighting a battle of annihilation for giving the finishing touch to the fitting together of parts in the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project. The municipal Party committee, by mobilizing the armymen and people of the whole city and leading the huge construction army to deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," has whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for fighting a major battle to renovate the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company. They are resolved to work against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instruction on bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local, to further mobilize the masses, extensively launch socialist cooperation on a large scale, strive to accelerate the pace of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company renovation project and contribute their strength to supporting socialist revolution and socialist construction.

- By NCNA correspondents and
NCNA reporters

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REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Teachers and Students of Hunan Teachers Institute Vow to Follow Chairman Mao's Behests

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 27, 1976)

teachers and students of the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, where chairman mao studied and carried out revolutionary activities for seven years during his youth, have vowed to follow chairman mao's behests, devote themselves unreservedly to the party's cause of education and strive not only to become themselves worthy successors to the communist cause but also to bring up a generation of new ones.

the more than 1,400 teachers, students, workers and staff of the institute gathered together in the workers' night school, classroom, dormitory and office where chairman mao had studied, worked or lived to honour his memory and to listen to recollections about the revolutionary activities of his youth days.

people will never forget that it was here that chairman mao, with great aspirations to "transform china and the world", had studied marxism-leninism in order to make revolution and find the way to lead the nation to liberation. it was here that he had tenaciously trained to build up a strong physique to serve the cause of revolution; it was here that he had gone against the current in revolutionary spirit and started a rebellion to deal heavy blows at the reactionary forces and fight the imperialist and feudalist influences of the old educational system; and it was here also that he had founded revolutionary organizations and carried out investigations in the countryside and in the factories and mines, thereby blazing a trail for integration between the intellectuals and the workers and peasants and striking revolutionary sparks among them.

after countrywide liberation, chairman mao showed much concern for the institute. he sent it a number of messages and wrote in his own hand the name of the institute and an inscription for it: "to be a teacher of the people, one must first be their pupil," to point out the direction of advance for the institute and to inspire its teachers and students to devote themselves to the cause of proletarian education. chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and brilliant thought is a beacon light guiding the institute in deepening the revolution in education and a mighty motive force pushing the various undertakings of the institute forward. the institute personnel say: "chairman mao has left us, but he will live in our hearts forever. mao tsetung thought and his revolutionary line will always guide us in our march forward."

mao tsan-hui, a student from a village close to chairman mao's former residence in shaoshan, recalled the days when chairman mao returned to shaoshan in 1959 and went among the masses, showing great concern for them. she remembered vividly the happy scene when chairman mao visited her home and his animated chat with her father. she said: "chairman mao's heart was always with us poor and lower-middle peasants excl. i will turn grief into strength, conscientiously study chairman mao's works, remain loyal to the party's educational work and become a worthy successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

among the students of the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute many are former red guards who had been reviewed by the great leader chairman mao at the tienanmen square ten years ago. recalling this, they vowed to carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, resolutely continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition of their institute, learn from chairman mao's indomitable spirit as a proletarian revolutionary, and carry through to the end the great struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist wind.

the broad masses of revolutionary teachers of the institute have summed up the enormous gains they made by merging with the workers and peasants and receiving re-education from them as instructed by chairman mao. liu yung-hsi, a veteran teacher of 40 years standing, cherishes deep feelings of affection and gratitude for chairman mao. in reviewing the path he has travelled, he said: "my turning from an intellectual of the old school into a party cadre rests entirely on my being nurtured by mao tsetung thought. i am determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, will always remain loyal to the party's educational work, forever remain a pupil of the people and devote my whole life to training with socialist consciousness and culture more teachers of the people."

People's Commune Members on Peking's
Outskirts Recall Chairman Mao's Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

chairman
mao came to the hungshihyueh (red october) cooperative of the yuehkechuang township and the cooperative of the hsiaotun township for an inspection during the great leap forward year of 1958.

mourning chairman mao with profound sorrow, the peasants of the lukouchiao people's commune on peking's outskirts recall that at twilight on august 13 their esteemed and beloved chairman mao met with many poor and lower-middle peasants and gave them guidance.

"press ahead on the bright road indicated by chairman mao", is the title of their article in the "people's daily" of september 25. it reads in part:

tien chi, chairman of the cooperative of the hsiaotun township, who accompanied you on your inspection, is now deputy secretary of the party committee of our lukouchiao commune. almost 60 years old, he began to work as a hired hand for a landlord at the age of fourteen. since liberation, he has all along followed you in taking the socialist road. tears stood in his eyes as he told us:

"eighteen years ago, the day when i saw chairman mao come here, my heart hammered with excitement as if it would leap out excl. chairman mao had the greatest faith in us poor and lower-middle peasants and gave us the greatest support. in 1955 during the high tide of agricultural cooperation, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping kept trying to lop off this young shoot of socialism. chairman mao warmly supported the cooperatives and wrote an introductory note for the article 'a cooperative by its own efforts can solve the problem of funds for production' which summed up the experience of santuchu township here. he pointed out: 'the masses of peasants have a very great potential' and 'it is wrong to underestimate the peasants' potential.' chairman mao always backed the poor and lower-middle peasants at crucial junctures of class struggle and two-line struggle.

"as soon as chairman mao arrived that day, he went to the fields without entering a house for a brief rest or a drink of water. he asked me what wheat yield we were expecting and how much seed had been sown per mou (one fifteenth of a hectare). he warned us to guard against boasting and exaggeration. we didn't know until later that liu shao-chi was encouraging a working style characterized by exaggeration to undermine the general line for socialist construction. chairman

mao's advice was not limited to the growing of crops; it was a matter of political line. this gave me deep education. chairman mao also asked whether we still carried things by shoulder-pole and showed great interest in the mechanization of farm work. 'the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization.' this is what he always kept in mind.

"it warms my heart to think of chairman mao's inspection tour 18 years ago. chairman mao has led us in walking across the bridge which leads to communism. how can we help but love chairman mao from the bottom of our hearts. liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping aimed to restore capitalism and plunge us once again into the abyss of misery. can we allow this to take place? we must fight firmly against the revisionist line and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

tien te-shun, head of the youth team of the hungshihyueh cooperative at that time, is now leading the yuehkechuang brigade in building socialism, working with vigour and vitality. whenever he recalls accompanying chairman mao on that inspection, tears stream down his face. he said:

"eighteen years ago, chairman mao came specially to visit the experimental plot of our youth team. we were planting cabbage that day. as soon as i saw chairman mao, i was thrilled and rushed forward to extend my greetings. chairman mao clasped my soiled hand and cordially asked my name. he showed loving care for the young people and asked how many members the youth team had and their ages. when chairman mao heard that 50 of the 52 team members were young people and the eldest was 27 and the youngest 14, he was very pleased.

"looking at our plot, chairman mao asked about our plan and measures with great interest. i answered with both words and gestures. several reporters walked into the field to take a picture. the chairman told them go away and not walk on the crop. what a loving care our great leader showed for the fruits of the workers and peasants excl. when chairman mao was told that we rotated vegetable crops in the year, he asked how we solved the problem of fertilizer and went over to look at the manure we had accumulated. he happily walked right on it to see whether the manure was good. the heart of our great leader was closely linked with ours excl."

with most profound feelings, wang shu-chin, a committee member of the chinese communist youth league branch in 1958 and now a woman team leader, said: "i saw chairman mao coming as i was deep-ploughing the wheatfield together with other commune members that day eighteen years ago. i wanted to work faster

so chairman mao could see our enthusiasm for the great leap forward, but i also wanted to get a close look at our great leader. i was too excited to decide what to do. in the twinkling of an eye, chairman mao came among us. he walked around and observed. i trailed behind. i smiled at him and he smiled back at me. how happy i was excl. later when he was leaving, he shook hands with the poor and lower-middle peasants one by one as they crowded round his car. i also went up to shake hands with him. that warm, big hand that had given us all our happiness also gave me inexhaustible strength.

"that evening, i could not fall asleep. i recalled the days before liberation: what my mother earned one day in cutting grass could not buy one kilogram of corn flour. together with my younger brothers and sisters, i would pick up coal wasted and gather wild vegetables, but this still could not support us. but for chairman mao, i would not be what i am today excl. it was chairman mao who liberated us women from the heavy oppression and exploitation of the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and cultivated a poor child like me to become a communist and a cadre. unfortunately, our great leader has left us. from september 9 till now i have found it difficult to fall asleep when night comes. i believe i must make revolution all my life and live up to chairman mao's expectations excl."

in response to chairman mao's great call to organize the people's communes on a large scale, the peasants established the lukouchiao people's commune. chairman mao's loving concern will always inspire us to advance valiantly along the road of socialism, they say.

how we hoped that our great leader could come again to see our commune now that the collective economy is being consolidated and new things are coming into being. in the past 18 years, it was chairman mao's revolutionary line that all along guided us in our struggle and advance excl. before liberation, lukouchiao was strewn with sand and stones. now, the per-hectare output of grain exceeds 7.5 tons and that of vegetables 75 tons. the socialist road is becoming ever broader and the people's thinking has been transformed. cadres of the older generation have regained their youthful vigour and are continuing the revolution. a new generation is steadily maturing. the girl, who was that year three years old with braids and had the honour of being embraced by chairman mao, is now an iron girl in a shock force team. most of the ten thousand and more young people around her age have become members of the communist youth league and a number of the communist party after being tempered in the storms and waves

of the cultural revolution. we all are resolved to build the area chairman mao inspected into a more beautiful place excl.

now we commune party committee members are determined to eat, live and work together with the commune members, and restrict bourgeois right. the political night-schools of the yuehkechuang and hsiaotun production brigades are studying conscientiously chairman mao's brilliant works, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and grasping revolution and promoting production. we members of the lukouchiao commune pledge to rally very closely round the party central committee, follow chairman mao's adjuration 'act according to the principles laid down', and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause that chairman mao pioneered in china excl.

Red Army Veteran Honors Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

kan tsu-chang, a red army veteran who followed chairman mao in the long march and after liberation returned to his native village to do farm work, writes in an article in the "people's daily" in memory of chairman mao:

i shall never forget that the great leader chairman mao led the forces of the autumn harvest uprising to the chingkang mountains in 1927. since then a radiant red sun has illuminated the chingkang area. it was chairman mao who took us out of the abyss of misery and who taught me to become a revolutionary fighter. i shall never forget that in the days when we were fighting to establish china's first rural revolutionary base area, chairman mao carried grain up the mountain by shoulder-pole alongside the red army fighters and had meals of red rice (a local coarse rice) and pumpkin soup with us. with chairman mao at our side, we comrades felt warm and strong despite the harsh conditions and fatigue.

i shall never forget that during the war of resistance to japanese aggression, it was chairman mao who issued the great call "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" and inspired the armymen and civilians of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border area to launch a large-scale production campaign to smash the economic blockade imposed by the japanese aggressors and the kuomintang reactionaries. he led us in winning the great victory of the war against japanese aggression.

never shall i forget that in 1949 when the great victory of the democratic revolution was won, chairman mao, called on the comrades of the whole party to continue the revolution and embark on a new "long march". i was recovering from an injury in sinkiang at that time and the party organization was planning to build me a house where i could rest and get well. i studied chairman mao's "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china", in which he said: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. ... the chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. this must be made clear now in the party. the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." chairman mao's wise teaching echoed in my ears like the sound of a warning bell and every word of his was impressed on my mind. i came to realize that during the war years, under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, i had stood the test in arduous struggles and contributed a bit to the party and the people; and to persevere in continuing the revolution under the new historical conditions, i must maintain the revolutionary spirit i had shown in the revolutionary wars, guard against bourgeois corrosion, work hard and study diligently and carry the revolution through to the end. despite my injury, i could not stay long at rest. so i asked to go to the countryside to take part in the socialist revolution and construction.

in the past 20 years or so, whenever i studied the report chairman mao made at the second plenary session of the seventh party central committee, i felt inspired. chairman mao's teachings have made me aware of the fact that i am an ordinary fighter of the chingkang mountains and i am here to make revolution, not to act the overlord. chairman mao's teachings have shown me that i am here to continue the work that the red army pioneered, not to make a show of the fact that i am a veteran cadre. chairman mao's teachings have made clear to me that i must pass on to the coming generations not yearnings for a "cosy home", but the revolutionary traditions. chairman mao's teachings have enabled me to understand that the way is long in continuing the revolution and i must not stop in the long march.

chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the series of important instructions he issued since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", have further pointed out to me the direction of my advance and added to my

strength to continue the struggle. my understanding is that one can keep his bearings and work with revolutionary vigour in continuing the revolution when one studies conscientiously chairman mao's works, particularly chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and when one is clear about the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the communist party and about the character, target, tasks and perspectives of the socialist revolution.

People Vow to Fulfill Chairman Mao's Behests,
Do Well in Work on Yellow River

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

standing before a photograph of chairman mao taken during his inspection of the yellow river, the people living along the banks of the yellow river in honan and shantung provinces met to honour his memory. they said that chairman mao had cared for them, the yellow river people, and they would always cherish his memory in their hearts. they expressed their determination to fulfil his behests and do well in the work on the yellow river.

the people recalled many incidents of chairman mao's inspection of the yellow river 24 years ago, on october 30 and 31, 1952. he inspected tungpatou and hsukungchuang in lankao county, honan province, liuyuankou in kaifeng, mangshan mountain in chengchow and the people's victory canal in hsinhsiang. chairman mao then made a series of important instructions including the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well". in response to this call the people have over the past two decades built dykes along the banks by their own efforts and hard work. this has curbed the summer-autumn floods and altered the past situation of many dyke breaches. they have also built many water conservancy projects of benefit to agricultural development. the people who live along the river banks say: "in the past we were afraid of the yellow river, hated it and wanted to leave it. now that we are bringing it under control and using its water, we cannot live away from it."

during his inspection tour of the yellow river 24 years ago, chairman mao investigated the damage the yellow river had caused at hsukungchuang and chatted with some of the old poor peasants there. the lankao people have since diverted the silt-laden waters of the yellow river to irrigate farmland and improved the alkaline soil. in fact, alkaline has been basically

eliminated from the soil in the county. hsukungchuang which in the past produced only a few hundred kilogrammes of grain per hectare, has undergone a profound change. last year, despite natural adversities, the village delivered 40 tons of grain to the state. of the 73 hectares of land in the brigade, 53 hectares have been cleansed of alkaline. "we must rid the remaining 20 hectares of alkaline as our contribution to socialism", the commune members said. the lankao county party committee has drafted new plans to overcome the wind and sand storms and to lift the yellow river water up to lands on higher levels which in the past were thought to be impossible to irrigate.

tungpatou in lankao and liuyuankou in kaifeng, also inspected by chairman mao, are two sections of the river where the dykes were often breached. the dyke workers gathered on the spots where chairman mao once stood to honour his memory. a 70-year-old worker, sung chin-ting, said: "my forefathers lived along the yellow river for three generations and all suffered from it. if it wasn't for chairman mao how could the yellow river have been brought under control excl. as long as i live, i will stand guard at the dyke. i will teach my sons and grandsons to always remember chairman mao's teaching and do work on the yellow river."

the mangshan mountain, which chairman mao once climbed, is noted for a thousand-year history of drought. now, it is girdled by a canal that not only lifts the yellow river water up the mountain to irrigate over 3,300 hectares of land in chengchow city but also provides water for industrial use in chengchow city. the people of mangshan have pledged to bring their revolutionary spirit into full play, bring a greater quantity of water up the mountain and do a better job of the work along the yellow river.

inspired by chairman mao's great call, counties and cities along the lower reaches of the river in honan province, have built sluice gates and culverts to divert silt-laden river water to irrigate farmlands and enrich the soil, thus turning what was formerly a scourge into a benefit. the many water-lifting projects set up have expanded the irrigated acreage by 660,000 hectares. they also diverted the river water to marshy lands, sand wastes and alkaline soil and let the silt carried by the water settle to turn all the poor land into fertile farmland. the people living along the river banks said that without chairman mao's leadership, all this would be unthinkable. "though chairman mao is no longer with us, mao tsetung thought will illuminate forever our onward march," they said.

comparing the past with the present, the workers of the shantung province section of the yellow river dykes and the anti-flood militiamen composed of commune members, office and factory workers said that in the old society, though there was a flood-prevention bureau, the floods continued to occur every year. after liberation, it was chairman mao who saved them from the suffering and personally led them and millions of others in harnessing the yellow river. with the dykes reinforced and a number of major projects built, no dyke had breached even during the summer and autumn high-water seasons for the past decades and more. such a tremendous change in the yellow river area would be unthinkable but for chairman mao's concern and solicitude, they said.

SHIHCHIACHUANG

People in North China Prefecture Turn Grief into Strength, Deepen the Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 28, 1976)

the six million people in the shihchiachuang prefecture, hopei province, are taking concrete action to honour the memory of their beloved and esteemed leader chairman mao. they are conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, taking class struggle as the key link and deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts in order to advance the mass movement to learn from tachai.

in the days that followed the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the prefecture party committee and party organizations at various levels organized party members, cadres and masses to study the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country", the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, and the editorial by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts". at study classes and discussions, people recalled chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and praised his magnificent contributions through reviewing the party, village, personal and family histories. there is a new upsurge in studying

works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. after paying homage to chairman mao's memory at his former residence at hsipaipo and the site of the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party, leading members of the pingshan county party committee together re-studied his brilliant articles "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china" and "carry the revolution through to the end". on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao had wisely pointed out that after entering the revolutionary period of socialism, the major contradiction at home would be the one between the working class and the bourgeoisie. he taught the whole party to guard against the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. chairman mao scientifically explained the character, target and tasks of the socialist revolution, thus pointing out the orientation for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they reviewed chairman mao's teachings on class and class struggle and his warning about -- the bourgeoisie being "right in the party". the more they studied the more deeply they saw how wise and great chairman mao's leadership was. the leading members of the county committee, whose political consciousness was raised through the studies, have improved their plans for revolutionizing their thinking. they are determined to study hard works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, to persevere in working, eating and living alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, to restrict bourgeois right more consciously and to act against teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

in the last few days, cadres and masses in the prefecture have also studied the significance of chairman mao's advice: "act according to principles laid down". guided by the party committees, people in chengting, luancheng, huolu and two other counties cited facts in class struggle and the two-line struggle to repudiate teng hsiao-ping's three poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development". the cadres and masses tried their best to continue the study and revolutionary criticism during the busy autumn farming season. taking the fields and courtyards as the battle-ground, many communes have held dozens of criticism meetings in the last ten days. they have also put up many bulletins in criticism of teng's revisionist line.

shihchiachuang prefecture, now one of the advanced places in learning from tachai, was dependent on the state for food grain and money up to 1964. the prefecture's response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and experience in the great proletarian

cultural revolution brought about fundamental changes. there are now a number of counties and communes whose grain output surpasses 6 to 7.5 tons per hectare.

in honouring the memory of the great leader chairman mao, the cadres and masses vowed to act according to his revolutionary line and deepen the movement to learn from tachai. well over 10,000 cadres have gone to the rural areas in the last few days to join the peasants in the work of autumn harvesting, field management and sowing winter wheat.

SHANGHAI WORKERS

Shanghai Workers Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 28, 1976)

the profound esteem of the shanghai workers for the great leader and teacher chairman mao is proving to be a powerful motive force in their resolute implementation of his proletarian revolutionary line, in their deepening criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

from big iron and steel, shipbuilding and petrochemical enterprises to small neighbourhood factories, the workers are applying themselves with diligence to the study of the three documents relating to chairman mao's passing -- the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country," premier hua kuo-feng's memorial speech at the peking mass memorial meeting, and the september 16 editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily". they are making an effort to grasp more thoroughly chairman mao's brilliant thought and his great revolutionary practice. the message calls on the people of the whole country to carry out chairman mao's behests, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. responding to this call of the party central committee, the workers have unanimously voiced their resolve to win new victories in the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

many factories and workshops called mass rallies to criticize teng hsiao-ping right after the september 18 mass memorial meeting. at these rallies, they concentrated fire on the three poisonous weeds brought out at his direction, namely, "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country," "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development," with the first one as the main target. the shanghai workers, who had criticized these three poisonous articles before, found that the study of the "message" has given their criticism new depth.

the deepening criticism of teng hsiao-ping is a struggle to repudiate the revisionist line in connection with actual conditions as well as a mass movement to study marxist theory. workers of the second workshop of the shanghai no. 5 steel plant, who in the summer of last year rejected teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and in april this year wrote articles to criticize "on the general programme", are honouring the memory of chairman mao with concrete actions. their method is to study chairman mao's relevant teachings and use them to criticize teng hsiao-ping's reactionary ideas. they use, for instance, "perseverance in taking class struggle as the key link" to criticize "taking the three directives as the key link"; use "strengthening the party's centralized leadership" to criticize teng hsiao-ping's efforts to split the party; and use "restricting bourgeois right" to criticize teng hsiao-ping's attempt to strangle the new-born socialist things.

the workers have combined criticism of "on the general programme" with repudiation of the programme and rules of the communist party of the soviet union adopted by the soviet revisionist clique at its 22nd congress. the revisionist programme and rules make no mention at all of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of transition from "socialism" to "communism", hold that in the soviet union the exploiting classes and factors engendering the exploitation of man by man have been eliminated and that the party has become a party of the entire people in the soviet union. the programme and rules also take the development of the productive forces as the basis for transforming "socialism" into "communism". the review of this historical experience of the soviet party in its turn to revisionism has helped the workers to see that "on the general programme" is the same in nature as that of the soviet revisionist party.

the authors of "on the general programme" put into this article 54 marxist-leninist quotations to cover up its revisionist content. workers in many factories have traced every quotation to its source, carefully

read the original work from which they were taken and discovered for themselves how they were tampered with and distorted in the article. the workers say: "capitalist-roaders, like foxes, must be caught by the tail."

the workers of the no. 21 state cotton mill in shanghai have made a study of "on the general programme" by comparing it with the programmes of various revisionist ringleaders in history, both in china and in other countries, and have clearly perceived the common bourgeois nature and deceptive tactics shared by teng hsiao-ping and his revisionist predecessors.

worker-theorists of the mill have reviewed the struggles led by the great leader chairman mao since liberation against the revisionist line, especially the revisionist line represented by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, and summed up the experience of fighting against the bourgeoisie in the party. they have thus been able to better grasp the truth pointed out by chairman mao that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." the workers have vowed to wage a long-term struggle against the bourgeoisie and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

the mill's worker-theorists had been compiling material on the basis of their study notes on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the criticism of revisionism. after the news of chairman mao's death was announced, the fifteen young workers in charge of this task restrained their grief to work round the clock, and finish within five days the last 40,000 words of the material. this material has proved highly useful in helping the workers and staff of the whole mill to grasp the party's basic line in the historical period of socialism as laid down by chairman mao and his great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt has in fact become a strong stimulus in carrying forward various kinds of work. the broad masses of the workers and staff have worked in direct opposition to teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thus enabling a number of new-born socialist things to emerge and develop sturdily. the number of worker-theorists in shanghai city now exceeds 300,000 as compared with 200,000 before the start of criticism of teng hsiao-ping. the socialist relations of production have constantly improved through the introduction in the various factories and mines of shanghai of reforms in industrial management and in the man-to-man relations. the

system of cadres taking part in labour and workers taking part in management has also been consolidated.

the shanghai leather and plastic goods company and the shanghai number 5 building construction company have since 1974 sent many groups of leading cadres to the workshops, who do physical labour for an average of 80 to 100 days every year. by living, studying and working together with the masses, the cadres have helped solve many problems. at the same time, by learning from the workers, many cadres have mastered one or several skills. all this has greatly helped improve the relations between the cadres and the masses and raised their awareness in restricting bourgeois right.

a great many workers who have distinguished themselves in the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt have been promoted to leading posts. at present, cadres of worker origin account for nearly 50 per cent of the leading cadres of the city's industrial and transport departments. they make up more than one third of the leading cadres at the bureau level and one half at the company level.

the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt has promoted production. in the first eight months of this year, the city's total industrial output value topped the corresponding period of last year and registered an all-time high. considerable development has been reported in the electronic meter industry and other new-born industries, industries geared to agriculture, and light industry. output of pig iron, coke, electric power, cement, metallurgical equipment, steam-turbine generators, heavy machine tools, tractors, medical equipment and medicine has made big increases over the same period last year. railway and sea transport, yangtze river passenger and freight transport and the volume of goods handled by shanghai harbour, have all broken records for the corresponding period. the shanghai workers also made outstanding contributions to the work of supporting the people of the quake-stricken tangshan-fengnan area in july and august this year.

turning their grief into strength and following chairman mao's adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down", shanghai's workers and staff are resolved to rally closely round the party central committee, and honour the memory of chairman mao with deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and grasping revolution and promoting production. they are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, and working with redoubled energy to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

MAY 7 CADRE SCHOOLS

China's First Cadre School Determined to Advance Forever Along Brilliant "May 7" Road

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 27, 1976)

"the 'may 7' cadre schools, which have now spread throughout our country, are flourishing as a result of chairman mao's concern and cultivation. none of our steps forward on the road of continuing the revolution can be divorced from the guidance of brilliant mao tsetung thought. without the care and support of chairman mao, there would be no splendid spring in which the buds of socialist new things can blossom."

the students at the liuho "may 7" cadre school speak in this way in honouring the memory of chairman mao and recalling his support for the school in heilungkiang province, the first of its kind, which he approved soon after it was set up in 1968.

one of the founders of the school and a former student of it is chou yung-hai, now deputy secretary of the school party committee. looking at the rows of newly built houses and the fields which have replaced the marsh land, he recalled how he and his comrades-in-arms criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolution eight years ago when they had come to liuho from harbin, with a red banner in hand, to follow chairman mao's "may 7" directive. they pledged in front of a portrait of chairman mao that they would run the cadre school well along the lines laid down in chairman mao's "may 7" directive.

in accordance with the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the students lived in cave dwellings and under the flickering oil lamps, studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, fought self and criticized revisionism. they ate millet as their staple food, reclaimed wasteland and built a dam.

chou yung-hai and his comrades-in-arms said they would never forget that while the "may 7" cadre school was still in its infancy, it was viciously vilified and attacked by the soviet revisionist renegade clique and smeared by a handful of class enemies at home. it was at this time that chairman mao, with his revolutionary far-sightedness and vision, approved the liuho "may 7" cadre school, and affirmed its appearance as a socialist new thing.

"going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour." when chou yung-hai and his comrades-in-arms learned this important instruction of chairman mao's on the evening of october 4, 1968, they were moved to tears. the cadre school resounded with the slogan "long live chairman mao excl." and an atmosphere of jubilation prevailed.

these recollections filled them with infinite strength. chairman mao's important instruction inspired them in their struggle against the party capitalist-roaders and old traditional ideas. they have surmounted all difficulties and scored one victory after another. in the last eight years the school, which has trained more than 7,600 cadres of whom 3,000 are in leading positions at or above the county level, has become an important cadre training base in heilungkiang province. the mental outlook of cadres tempered in this school undergoes a profound change and they show great awareness of the two-line struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. this has helped to promote the revolutionization of leading organs at various levels.

filled with boundless esteem for the great leader chairman mao, veteran cadres who had joined the revolution during the war of resistance against japanese aggression (1937-1945), veteran fighters who had followed chairman mao in fighting north and south during the war of liberation (1947-1949) and young cadres who had come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution recalled chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in educating cadres in the protracted revolutionary struggles.

in his tribute to chairman mao, wen jung-hsien, a veteran cadre and deputy to the fourth national people's congress, said: "those who have experienced the cold can appreciate the warmth of the sun, and those who have suffered most can appreciate the kindness of chairman mao. i was a shepherd in the old society, and it was chairman mao who brought me out of misery by guiding me onto the road of revolution. but after working in the city after nation-wide liberation, i was influenced for a time by liu shao-chi's revisionist line and committed mistakes. again it was the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated by chairman mao that retrieved me from the fringe of the revisionist quagmire. taking up the shepherd's crook again at the cadre school, i became an ordinary manual worker. the 'may 7' road indicated by chairman mao has enabled

me to recover my revolutionary youthfulness. although i am over fifty now, i feel the same vigour as in the years of revolutionary war and i shall go on learning, remoulding my ideology and making revolution till my last breath."

24-year-old miner liang chin-tou, deputy secretary of the shuangyashan mining administration party committee, recalled how he had been matured from an ignorant boy into a proletarian vanguard fighter and from an ordinary miner into a leading cadre. "chairman mao placed boundless hopes on us young people. we of the younger generation who have been nurtured on mao tsetung thought must carry out his behests, keep the revolutionary red flag flying for generations to come and destroy the fond dreams of restoring capitalism in china indulged in by the imperialists, revisionists and the reactionaries."

turning their deep sorrow into great strength, students at the cadre school have in these days persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production. comrades who were on home leave returned to their posts ahead of time and comrades on sick leave volunteered to take on assignments. all students redoubled their efforts at work, and many comrades revised their plans on the study of the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao so as to strive for a clear understanding in theory and in practice of the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the communist party and to advance forever along chairman mao's revolutionary line. graduating students of the cadre school pledged to the party organizations that they would continue to take the "may 7" road and never divorce themselves from productive labour and the masses, would conscientiously restrict bourgeois right and serve the people wholeheartedly.

the masses of cadre students are firm in their determination to live up to chairman mao's expectations, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to keep this new socialist institution flourishing at all times.

COAL OUTPUT

China's Coal Output Rising

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's coal production is rising steadily. by the end of august, coal output was 4.27 percent higher than in the same period of last year. increases were also registered in dressed coal and tunnelling footage.

between january and august of this year, thirty-two new coal pits were put into operation. production capacity throughout the country rose 34.77 percent, compared with the same period of last year.

inspired by the struggle since the beginning of this year to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, coal miners in the first half of this year overfulfilled the quotas for coal, dressed coal, tunnelling footage and shaft construction.

kailuan, one of china's biggest coal mines, suffered serious losses as a consequence of strong earthquakes in the tangshan area in july. but the kailuan miners undertook to restore production promptly. the machiakou mine under kailuan started production just ten days after the major quake.

after the strong quake in the tangshan area, coal mines of various provinces, cities and regions throughout the country sent manpower and materials to help get the kailuan mines back into production. many mines also volunteered to undertake kailuan production tasks to make up for the losses so that the state coal production plan could be completed.

leading cadres at various levels in the coal industry have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's directive "management itself is a matter of socialist education", gone to the grassroots to eat, live and work with the workers and consciously identified themselves with the rank and file. the cadres join the workers wherever there are difficulties and key problems to be solved. in praising them, workers say: "our cadres sweat with us and their hearts beat in unison with ours." in the chaili mine under the tsaochuang coal mining administration, the leading cadres and office staff took turns working in the pits. they participated in productive labour at work faces and acquainted themselves with the concrete conditions, while directing production. since then, the mine has overfulfilled the state plan every month.

small coal mines have been set up throughout the country on the principle of encouraging the initiative of both central and local authorities, and their output has increased rapidly. they played an important part in fulfilling the national coal production plan for the first eight months of this year.

Fushun Coal Miners Honor Chairman Mao's Memory with New Achievements in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 27, 1976)

workers of the fushun coal mines in northeast china's liaoning province which the great leader chairman mao once inspected, are honouring his memory with profound proletarian feelings by grasping revolution and promoting production.

cadres and workers of the coal mines pledged to turn grief into strength after having studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country", the memorial speech by premier hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, and the editorial by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts". they have vowed to do still better work in socialist revolution and construction. the cadres and workers are re-reading chairman mao's works, taking part in turn in theoretical study classes attended by more than 15,000 every evening. some 3,000 young miners of the western open-cut colliery are divided into 234 study groups. the 300 workers of an extraction team of the colliery, who have been studying hard works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao over the past ten years, have decided to restudy the "selected works of mao tsetung". all the plants and collieries under the coal mines have recently held meetings to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which has brought a vigorous development in revolution and production. the miners say: "though chairman mao has left us, mao tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of our advance."

through the miners' joint efforts, 70,000 extra tons of crude coal have been turned out for the state in the ten days from september 9 to 18.

fushun is one of china's major coal centres. chairman mao showed great concern for the coal mines. after the founding of new china, well over 8,000 workers in the coal mines had the happiness of seeing chairman mao who made an inspection tour of it on february 13, 1958, greatly inspiring the workers. wang hung-tsai, a veteran miner who saw chairman mao on five occasions, said in tears: "in the dark old society, we miners in fushun led a sub-human life. it was chairman mao who saved us. if all the coal were turned into ink it would still fall short of enough for us to write adequately about his kindness and concern. we are determined to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered in china."

in the last ten days, the miners remained fast at their posts and many volunteered to do extra work. workers of the no. 4103 fast-speed tunnelling team of the shengli (victory) colliery, who have already completed this year's tunnelling plan, topped their newly-planned tunnelling quotas by 35 percent.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Foshan Prefecture in Kwangtung Province Develops Small Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 27, 1976)

the foshan prefecture in kwangtung province has developed its small nitrogenous fertilizer industry in the course of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

the prefecture, a high-yielding rice producer, had no nitrogenous fertilizer plants of its own and in the past had to rely on getting the fertilizer from other parts of the country. the three small nitrogenous fertilizer plants which were set up here in 1958, the year of the great leap forward were shut down under the influence of the revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping and liu shao-chi. in the great proletarian cultural revolution the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed and the local people and cadres criticized the stress placed by liu and teng on big government run industries and their opposition to the development of small local industries. the outcome was the setting up of ten small nitrogenous

fertilizer plants in line with the principles of walking on two legs, of bringing into play the initiative of the central government and the locality and of developing big, medium-sized and small industries simultaneously. but last year, under the influence of teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist wind, a few people advocated "better to rely on big, modern factories for chemical fertilizer," a view that was sharply criticized. reviewing chairman mao's teaching "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning", the local cadres and masses pointed out that only with local mass initiative brought into play to run local industries according to local resources and needs can the national economy be developed in a better and faster way. the party committees concerned strengthened leadership in running the industry. this led to the establishment of another three small nitrogenous plants in the foshan prefecture.

in opposing chairman mao's teaching of relying on both tne central and local initiative, teng hsiao-ping aimed to sabotage socialist economic construction, centralize the power of the bourgeoisie inside the party in the field of economy, and to restore capitalism.

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping has strengthened the determination of the local people and cadres to run their small plants well. output of all the 13 small nitrogenous fertiliser plants between january and july this year is enough to provide 375 kilos of fertilizer for every hectare of land in the prefecture.

URBAN AND RURAL MARKET

Brisk, Stable Urban and Rural Markets in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

china's socialist economy is thriving under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

purchases, sales and stocks of commodities have been rising in china since the beginning of this year in comparison with the annual increases of the past years. prices are stable all over the country.

the market is thriving in big cities such as peking, shanghai and tientsin as well as in rural towns and mountain villages. in the first eight months of this year, the total amount of retail sales of commodities surpassed by seven per cent that of the corresponding period last year. new supply centres have been set up in many cities, towns and industrial and mining districts.

in tibet, inner mongolia, sinkiang, ningsia, kwangsi and other areas inhabited by minority nationalities, new designs and categories have been added in the supply of special goods for the different nationalities. the volume of sales has also increased.

the market this year is marked by the fact that sales of goods for the rural areas, including high grade and other quality goods, have shown a big increase thanks to the consecutive good agricultural harvests in the past years. wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, chemical fibre fabrics and woollen goods all sell well in the villages.

state supplies of major non-staple foods to both urban and rural population were greater in the first eight months of 1976 than in the same period of last year.

in the heavily damaged quake-stricken tangshan-fengnan area, commerce is being gradually restored. markets, groceries and a big number of other shops have resumed business in tangshan city. in the rural areas of tangshan, the overwhelming majority of the supply and marketing cooperatives have resumed work. prices on the tangshan market are low and stable just as in the days prior to the occurrence of the earthquake.

the continuous growth in china's industrial and agricultural production has provided a comparatively abundant material base for the market. the purchasing plan for this year's summer grain and early rice has already been fulfilled. the amount of ambary, vegetables, fruit, tea, tobaccos and silk cocoons purchased in the first eight months of this year topped that for the same period last year by varying degrees. the volume of industrial goods purchasing also rose.

in line with the great leader chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies", commercial departments in china this year have intensified their work to support industrial and agricultural production, the latter in particular. group after group of commercial workers were sent to the rural areas to investigate the needs of the people's communes for means of production so as to do supplying work in a planned way. from january to august, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, diesel oil and insecticides supplied to the rural areas showed a marked increase as compared with the same period of last year. rural commercial departments also helped people's communes and production brigades to produce chemical fertilizers and insecticides with indigenous methods.

in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, commercial workers in various places criticized his stuff of "putting profits in command" and worked out ways to better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. commercial departments in many cities added service items and readjusted business hours for the convenience of the masses or operated a round-the-clock service and early morning and late evening services. rural stores and supply and marketing cooperatives often sent out goods to the production teams and made purchases on the doorsteps for the convenience of commune members.

SPORTS

1976 PLA Swimming Contest Ends

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 28, 1976)

the 1976 swimming contest of the chinese people's liberation army ended here on september 24.

the swimmers, coaches, judges and staff members of the contest expressed their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and, in line with his adjuration "act according to the principles laid down", rally closely round the party central committee and always advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

the swimming contest started on september 4 on the basis of on-going mass swimming activities throughout the army. the contest was organized to further carry out chairman mao's directive on swimming, promote general swimming and that with loads and arms, improve the physique of officers and men, enhance combat effectiveness, and step up preparedness against war.

the contest drew teams from 17 major units. the more than 500 participants assiduously studied chairman mao's important instructions and visited his former residence in wuhan and the central institute of the peasant movement run by him in the 1920s. they also refuted the three poisonous weeds "on the general programme", "an outline report" and "regulations for industry" which were concocted on teng hsiao-ping's instructions and the fallacies he spread in the sports field.

when the competitions were in full swing, the news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao thrust all swimmers, coaches, judges, worker-peasant-soldier judges and other staff members into immense grief.

in the days that followed, the swimmers, with most profound esteem and love for chairman mao, carried out various mourning activities. they conscientiously studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial rally for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, and the editorial "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation

army daily". they praised chairman mao's magnificent contributions and deeply mourned his passing away.

the swimming contest resumed on the 19th. turning grief into strength, all the participants resolutely implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports and the principle of "friendship first, competition second". they carried forward the heroic and stubborn militant style of the army. not puffed up by success and undismayed by failure, the swimmers learned from one another and strengthened their militant unity. they exhibited good sportsmanship and improved their skill.

wang lin from the team of the p.l.a. wuhan units broke the national record, the national junior record and the army record in the event of the men's 100-metre breaststroke. he improved the national junior record and the army record in the men's 200-metre breaststroke event. lu cheng-lin from the foochow units came first with a record of 18 minutes 20 seconds in the newly added event of 1,000-metre swimming with loads and arms on back. a great number of swimmers beat the army records in many other events.

all this showed the new outlook of the army sportsmen who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and are advancing triumphantly in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Dancers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

a chinese dancers' delegation left here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to australia. the delegation is composed of shu chiao, li cheng-hsiang, cheng po-chia, hu hsiao-chung and others.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of culture and representatives of literary and art circles.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was on hand.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian Communist Party (M-L) Leader Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

oscar zamora, first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), on september 10 sent a letter of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china, mourning the departure of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "with deepest sorrow we mourn the departure of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and all the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and the indisputable teacher of the world proletariat."

it says: "the chinese revolution initiated and led to victory by comrade mao tsetung liberated one fourth of mankind, thereby ushering in a new epoch in the history of the oppressed nations and oppressed people."

it adds: the revolutionary action and revolutionary thought of comrade mao tsetung has exploded into pieces the myth about the invincibility of the imperialists and colonialists. the road of the chinese revolution

has inspired the oppressed and exploited peoples to rise firmly against their oppressors. correct application of comrade mao tsetung's teachings he advanced in leading the chinese revolution, has already resulted in victory for the people of many countries. meanwhile, under the inspiration of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, some other nations and peoples, such as the bolivian people, are marching towards the same historical goal.

the letter says: the great and glorious exploits performed by comrade mao tsetung in his life also consist in his firm, fraternal, revolutionary and militant support to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples. his call for the oppressed nations and oppressed people to unite against imperialism is a call from the indisputable leader of the people of various countries fighting for liberation and against imperialism, colonialism and social-imperialism. it will be engraved forever in the hearts of the people of the third world.

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung, "in the light of the new circumstances of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, led the chinese people in building socialism without interruption, exposing and defeating 'left' and right opportunism and capitulationism which interfered with the correct line of the party central committee. comrade mao tsetung, relying on the masses and holding aloft the banner of the great proletarian cultural revolution, formulated with a far sight the revolutionary theory and revolutionary political principles for the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. armed with these theory and principles, the central committee of the communist party of china, at the head of the whole party and the entire chinese people, will certainly advance the chinese revolution steadfastly and correctly along the road of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the road leading to the communist society."

the letter says: "the world proletariat will always remember that it was their teacher and leader comrade mao tsetung who stood at the forefront of the world revolutionary movement in firm opposition to the attacks mounted by modern revisionism on the basic principles of marxism-leninism."

it says: "he led the communist party of china in the uncompromising defence of marxism-leninism and the denunciation of the new tsars' revisionism. it is an inestimable education for us and is part of the great legacies he left to the people and revolutionaries of the world."

the letter stresses: "comrade mao tsetung took a direct part in the revolutionary practice all his life

and enriched marxism-leninism with magnificent contributions. his thought is marxism-leninism of the contemporary era. the thought of comrade mao tsetung, alongside the thought of the great teachers of the world proletariat, marx, engels, lenin and stalin, is the powerful invincible weapon of revolution for the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world to win social and political liberation. the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist) proudly announces and insists that mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of the contemporary era, is the ideological and political basis of our party. only when our party applies this thought to the concrete practice of the bolivian revolution in a creative manner, can we lead our people to triumph over the imperialist oppressors and their lackeys in our country. this magnificent contribution from comrade mao tsetung is the greatest assistance to the bolivian people's liberation struggle. it will be safeguarded and enhanced by the bolivian communists as the most valuable thing in their life."

the letter says: "the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist) and the bolivian people have particularly cordial feelings for comrade mao tsetung to whom they are especially grateful. during the strenuous years of fighting against the fascist dictatorship, the oppressor of our people, the communist party of china led by comrade mao tsetung gave us consistent support and sympathies for which we owe the endless gratitude which the bolivian people will always feel in their hearts."

concluding, the letter says: "it is our revolutionary decision that the best way to pay homage to his memory is to be unswervingly faithful to the ideals of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, notably to further creatively in our country the revolutionary ideals of comrade mao tsetung, which are the most precious behests he provided for the revolutionary cause of the peoples and proletariat of the world."

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Botswana

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Sept. 27, 1976)

the chinese government delegation headed by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu arrived here today to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of botswana at the invitation of the botswana government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by e. m. ontumetse, deputy chief of protocol of the botswana government.

chinese ambassador chao cheng-yi and all other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Film Week Held in Britain

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 26, 1976)

a chinese film week held here under the auspices of the british film institute received more than 3,200 spectators from september 20 to 26.

chinese films "from victory.to victory", "breaking with old ideas", "the white-haired girl", "trailblazers", "the red detachment of women" and "azalea mountain" were shown in the film week.

Communist Federation of Britain (M-L) Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

the national committee of the communist federation of britain (marxist-leninist) sent a letter on september 11 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says that chairman mao "tirelessly defended and developed the universal working class truths of marxism-leninism in the struggle against class enemies within china and throughout the world."

the letter says: "chairman mao tsetung led the chinese people in making the people's republic of china a great bastion and faithful supporter of the ever-growing struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world against the two superpowers, the united states and soviet social-imperialism."

the letter says: "we deeply mourn his death." "we are determined to turn our grief into strength by learning from his teachings, by always upholding the working class truths of marxism-leninism, and by throwing ourselves wholeheartedly into the glorious, tempestuous and victorious battles of the international working class that lie ahead."

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

general
felix malloum, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, received and had a friendly conversation with wang jen-san, chinese ambassador to chad, at the presidential office on september 24, according to a ndjamena report.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comoros Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

a trade
delegation from comoros led by ali nassor, secretary-general of the ministry of finance, arrived in peking by air today.

it was greeted at the airport by chang keng-ho, department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation will hold business talks with chinese departments concerned related to the purchase of chinese goods in accordance with the china-comoros agreement on economic and technical cooperation and pay a visit.

CHINA AND DENMARK

New Danish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

k. v. mortensen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of denmark to china, presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress here this morning.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chang yi-chun, deputy director of the ministry's west european affairs department.

diplomatic officials of the royal danish embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

President of Chinese Friendship Association Meets French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with a delegation of the france-china cultural centre led by vincent marchetti.

vice-president of the association ting hsueh-sung was present on the occasion.

the french friends arrived in peking on september 9 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they have made a friendly tour of chengchow, shenyang and talien and will soon leave for home.

CHINA AND INDIA

India-China Friendship Day Celebrated in New Delhi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

the india-china friendship association organized a public meeting on september 26 in new delhi to celebrate the india-china friendship day, according to a report from the indian capital.

among the more than 400 participants of various strata were president of the indian national congress d.k. borooah, railway minister kamlapati tripathi, president of the india-china friendship association pandit sundarlal, vice-presidents of the association b. n. pande and ramadhar, and general secretary of the all-india dr. kotnis memorial committee.

chinese ambassador to india chen chao-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy in new delhi were present on invitation.

d. k. borooah presided over the meeting. he said, "the presence of chinese ambassador here and indian ambassador in peking marks the completion of a new phase in the improvement of relations between our two countries." he said that india and china as neighbours "may explore the possibility of mutually beneficial co-operation based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence which have continuing validity."

borooah conveyed to the chinese people his deep sense of sorrow on the sad demise of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

in his speech k. tripathi said: "ambassadorial relations between india and china have now been re-established. today the door which was closed due to certain reasons, has been re-opened and the path of our friendship has been blazed."

sundarlal said: "most fortunately the present exchange of ambassadors and the resumption of diplomatic relations has reopened the new chapter between these two great neighbours."

he said: "i sincerely and sorrowfully pay my respectful homage to the memory of chairman mao tsetung for his great, valuable and unrivalled service which he rendered not only to the people of china but also to all the peoples of the world."

ambassador chen chao-yuan said: "the indian people are a great people. they are an industrious and

courageous people who have created an ancient civilization and a splendid culture in the history of mankind. there exists a long and traditional friendship between the chinese and indian peoples. the chinese people have always treasured their friendship with the great indian people. now the normalization of sino-indian relations has been achieved through the joint efforts of both sides. this is in full accord with the desires and interests of our two peoples."

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 28, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china held its premiere here yesterday to the welcome of more than 500 audience.

the performance reflects the new life of the people of various nationalities in the border region of china and the ardent love of the chinese people of all nationalities for chairman mao and their socialist motherland, and praises the newborn things emerging from china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

the chinese troupe arrived here on september 26 on a friendly visit to iraq.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1976)

david coore, jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of finance, mrs. coore and the jamaican government delegation he is leading visited several places in shanghai today.

this morning, deputy prime minister coore, mrs. coore and other distinguished jamaican guests toured the no. 5 loading and unloading zone of shanghai port where they visited a cargo ship being loaded with rice destined for jamaica and the china-built 10,000-ton vessel "feng lei" ready for loading cargoes.

the "feng lei" was built in 1970 by workers of the shanghai shipyard in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, on a berth that could handle only a 3,000-ton ship. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the crew members of the ship criticized the revisionist line of servility to anything foreign and, with flying colours, sailed the ship across oceans to many ports in asia, europe and oceania to promote friendship between the chinese people and the revolutionary people of other countries.

deputy prime minister coore told a leading cadre at the no. 5 zone that he and the other jamaican guests were greatly inspired by their visit to shanghai port, especially the china-built 10,000-ton vessel. he expressed the wish that the dockers would make greater contributions in building new china.

in the afternoon, the distinguished jamaican guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and underground air-raid shelters.

the distinguished jamaican guests were accompanied on their tour by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, was also with the guests on the tour.

Deputy Prime Minister David Coore Arrives in Kwangchow at Head of Jamaican Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 28, 1976)

david coore, jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of finance, mrs. coore and the jamaican government delegation he is leading arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry.

the distinguished jamaican guests were greeted at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

in the afternoon, deputy prime minister and mrs. coore and the other distinguished jamaican guests visited the jenho people's commune on the outskirts of the city, where they were accorded a friendly reception and welcome by local peasants.

upon their departure from shanghai, the distinguished jamaican guests were seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)
Tokyo Headquarters Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 27, 1976)

the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held its 1976 annual meeting here yesterday.

the meeting was attended by delegates from the association's branches in the 23 wards of tokyo, representatives of the japan socialist party and the democratic socialist party as well as public figures from various circles.

when the meeting began, the participants stood up and observed one-minute's silence, mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader.

juzo sugimoto, chairman of the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and hisao kuroda, chairman of the national headquarters of the association, spoke at the meeting. they stressed their determination to continue the struggle against soviet hegemony and to strive for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the meeting approved a report summing up the association's activities in the past year and a future campaign policy.

the campaign policy says: "japan-china relations have entered a new stage after the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries." "the ranks of the japan-china friendship movement are expanding with the japan-china joint statement as a political foundation." it denounces the soviet union "for ignoring the demand of the japanese nation, attempting to occupy the northern territories permanently, threatening the japanese government and desperately trying to sabotage the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

the campaign policy notes that friendship with china has become an irresistible historical trend.

in face of such an excellent situation, "it is necessary to guard against the desperate struggle of the anti-china forces, hold aloft the banner of 'unity and expansion', unite broadly with people of various circles desiring japan-china friendship and make contributions to the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an 'anti-hegemony' clause in the text, to the defence of japan's sovereignty and to asian peace."

the meeting adopted a resolution demanding the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, a declaration and a letter to the chinese people.

the resolution says: "the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china to demonstrate opposition to hegemony by any country is an urgent task indispensable to peace in asia and the rest of the world and a path which our country should take in conformity with the world historical trend." the declaration says that the japan-china joint statement has stipulated not to seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and not to allow the establishment of such hegemony by any other country. "we will not allow any retreat from this stipulation," the declaration says. the letter to the chinese people says: "we are determined to join hands closely with the chinese people who are advancing on the road of fulfilling the great revolutionary cause left behind by chairman mao and to courageously march on along the broad path of japan-china friendship pointed out by chairman mao for winning asian peace and opposing hegemonism."

the meeting elected a new leading organ of the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with juzo sugimoto as chairman.

CHINA AND LAOS

Football Team of Vientiane Command of Lao People's Liberation Army Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 28, 1976)

the football team of the vientiane command of the lao people's liberation army led by nounekeo, deputy director of the lao sports bureau, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

after visiting sian and kwangchow, the visiting football team arrived in nanning on september 21, where it played friendly matches with the kwangsi football team, the kwangsi youth football team and the yunnan provincial football team.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanning, the guest team was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the kwangsi physical culture and sports committee and football players.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Handicraft Art Exhibition Closes in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 26, 1976)

the chinese handicraft art exhibition closed in guadalajara, capital of jalisco state, today.

sponsored by mexico's national museum of anthropology and history, the exhibition first opened here on july 12 for a 5-week run. luis echeverria, president of the republic, and a number of cabinet ministers were present at the inaugural ceremony. it reopened in guadalajara on september 6.

guadalajara visitors to the exhibition, having learned of the departure of chairman mao tsetung, expressed condolences to the chinese exhibition delegation for this great misfortune. a number of mexican friends draped the walls of the display hall with black lace. many others inscribed in the visitors' book their high praises of chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the liberation movements of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world.

a ten-year-old girl pupil named marcelina fernandez presented a painting of the radiant sun to the exhibition. she told the chinese personnel on hand that she had done this painting in mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the red sun.

a total of 150,000 people visited the exhibition in the two cities. many mexican friends had a good look at the exhibits which reflected the new features of chinese handicraft art since china's great proletarian cultural revolution and spoke highly of the creativeness of the chinese people.

CHINA AND NIGER

China Presents Cinema Projectors to Niger

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese embassy in niger presented four cinema projectors to the government of niger on september 23, according to a niamey report.

dan moussa, secretary general of the office of the state secretary of information in the presidency of niger, accepted the gifts on behalf of his government.

at the presentation ceremony, the representative of niger first proposed "a minute of silent tribute to mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung." then he expressed thanks to the chinese association.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Norwegian Minister for Commerce

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met and held friendly talks with norwegian minister for commerce hallvard bakke and his party here yesterday.

present at the meeting were peng chin-po, a leading member of the department concerned under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and torleiv anda, norwegian ambassador to china.

minister bakke arrived in peking on the 26th and left here today to continue his trip abroad. he was greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Communist Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of the peruvian communist party sent a letter on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: chairman mao tsetung, the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the contemporary era, dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the heroic chinese people. he personally led the chinese people in the cause of national and social liberation. and through protracted people's war, he led the chinese people in seizing the state power and finally founding the people's republic of china. the letter continues, "in the course of revolution, chairman mao tsetung always integrated theory with practice, thus not only defending the purity of marxism-leninism, but also developing it in an all-round way. his political thinking guided the chinese revolution to victory in socialist construction and ensured the transition of china into a communist society."

the letter says: the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has dealt a fatal blow at those in authority who have taken the capitalist road and crushed one counter-revolutionary plot after another, thereby shattering the illusions harboured by the u.s. imperialists and soviet social-imperialists."

the letter says, "comrade mao tsetung dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the people and served them wholeheartedly, thus living deeply in the hearts of the people. therefore, his political thinking shone with radiance and lighted the road for the chinese revolution. we are firmly convinced that it will continue to light the road forward for the chinese revolution."

the letter says, "comrade mao tsetung also loved the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over and also lives deeply in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of exploited and oppressed peoples on earth. therefore, his thought is not only a property of the heroic chinese people, but also a revolutionary property of the entire oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world. more and more workers, peasants and students of the world, in a word, the entire labouring people, all hanker after and want to master his immortal theoretical works, for these works meet the needs of revolution and enrich the treasure-house of marxism-leninism."

the letter says, "the passing of comrade mao tsetung is a tremendous irreparable loss not only for the fraternal chinese people but also for all the revolutionaries of the world and all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world." the letter says, "here we reassure you, our fraternal revolutionary friendship and reaffirm our firm resolve to defend marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Back in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army with chang hsi-chin as leader, and chen fu-chu as deputy leader, concluded its visit to romania and returned here by air on september 26.

it was met at the airport by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and others.

minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and acting military attache colonel ioan vasilescu of the romanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Is Soviet "Concern" in Lebanon?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists, who have been sowing dissension among the parties in the lebanese armed conflict, claim in a recent "pravda" commentator's article that a "peace" should be brought about in lebanon by "the lebanese themselves without any outside pressure and in the interests of the maintenance of national independence and the territorial unity of their own country." in this article, "pravda" makes a pretence of showing "concern" about the unity of the arabs and advised them to avoid "estrangement" and "consumption".

is the soviet union really concerned about the peace and unity in lebanon? actually, it has completely exposed itself on the lebanon issue by its inconsistent and volatile actions. while talking glibly about its "concern" about lebanon's peace and unity, the soviet union is contending fiercely with the u.s. imperialists who try every means to maintain their vested interests in the country, in order to turn lebanon into its own sphere of influence. consequently this country has been plunged into chaos.

while clamouring that the arabs should avoid "estrangement" and "consumption", the soviet union is stirring up trouble and sowing dissension between the two combating factions in lebanon, overtly supporting one side while covertly supplying the other with munitions in an attempt to fish in troubled waters through inciting one to wipe out the other.

while declaring that "no foreign countries should send troops to interfere in lebanon's affairs", the soviet union dispatched a great number of warships to the doorstep of lebanon as military blackmail and sent senior officials to the middle east for political seduction and coercion.

while preaching "elimination of differences through dialogues", the soviet union did its best in recent months to sabotage arab countries' efforts to collectively mediate the differences between all factions in the lebanon conflict, attempting to do the mediation all by itself so as to widen its spheres of influence.

in this "pravda" article, the soviet union, continuing to play the despicable trick of sowing dissension, condemns one faction for "resorting to manoeuvres" and the other for wantonly "rejecting any peace suggestions" and puts the responsibility for causing "further

protracted bloodshed" on both factions while writing off its own crimes of instigating this armed conflict.

a host of facts prove that the kremlin shows the greatest concern over the lebanese situation, but what it is really concerned about is its infiltration, expansion, control and hegemony rather than lebanon's independence, sovereignty, peace and unity.

since the fiasco of soviet hegemonism in egypt, the new tsars have not lessened their attempt at infiltration and expansion in the middle east. on the contrary, they have gone even further with a view to finding a new foothold. taking advantage of the lebanese armed conflict, the soviet union has penetrated into this strategically important east mediterranean country and is locked in a fierce contention there with the united states. the deterioration of the lebanese armed conflict has been caused primarily by the wild interference of the two superpowers. in lebanon, they are having a new test of strength and the lebanon issue represents a significant side show of their contention in the middle east. the prerequisite to the settlement of the lebanon issue is for the two superpowers to cease their interference and contention there and let the arabs settle their own affairs by themselves.

the detestable soviet revisionists' behaviour toward lebanon has fully revealed their adventurous nature and weakness. only a short while ago, the sabre-rattling soviet revisionists resorted to the gun-boat policy and claimed that they would not sit idly by as if they would devour all up. today when the development of the lebanese situation has landed soviet revisionism in a dilemma, it made a 180 degree about-face and emerged as a mediator of the lebanese conflict, thus bringing thoroughly its weakness into the open.

in the past few months, the new tsars have been meted out defeat after defeat in the middle east. the scheme to sabotage the quadriple summit meeting of egypt, syria, saudi arabia and kuwait, the armed subversion in the sudan, the unwarranted interference with iran's purchase of arms for defence build-up, the attempt to get a footing in jordan by taking advantage of the contradiction between jordan and the united states, the manoeuvre to undermine the relations between egypt and libya, all of these got nowhere. it is obvious that on the lebanon issue, the kremlin is also doomed to failure.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation Leaders of Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

erik
sten arvid zachrisson and kurt antonio stromfeldt, leader and deputy leader of the delegation of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition, flew in here today.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Concludes Friendly Visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 26, 1976)

the song
and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china left here for iraq today at the end of its friendly visit to syria.

the chinese troupe gave five performances in this capital and hama. many high-ranking syrian officials and officers watched the performances. spectators from various circles highly appreciated the performances which vividly displayed national characteristics and the new mental outlook of chinese artists after the great proletarian cultural revolution. during the performances, the chinese artists also sang a number of syrian folk songs they had learned from syrian artists.

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Executive Board Mourns Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 27, 1976)

representatives to the 100th session of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) paid tributes to the late chairman mao tsetung here today.

hyctor wynter (jamaica), chairman of the executive board, presided over the mourning service, which was attended by members of the executive board from 40 countries, permanent representatives to the unesco and senior officials of the secretariat of the organization.

hyctor wynter delivered a memorial speech. he said that chairman mao tsetung was a giant of this century, "a universal man who opened wide the doors and windows on the future, not only for his own people but for all the peoples of the world."

hironaka (japan), vice-chairman of the executive board, made a eulogy in chinese. he said that chairman mao tsetung was a great revolutionary, statesman and thinker not only in chinese history but also in world history. he said, "the victory of the chinese people's revolution won under the leadership of chairman mao has changed the situation in the east and the world as a whole."

he continued, "chairman mao tsetung will be regarded as one of the greatest heroes of the 20th century. the outstanding contributions of chairman mao will continue to have influence through generations on the people of his own country, the people of other countries, and all mankind."

he said, "the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao to the history of mankind are immortal. mao tsetung thought will live for ever not only in the hearts of the chinese people, but also in the hearts of the people elsewhere."

amadou mahtar m'bow, director-general of the unesco, said in his address, chairman mao tsetung will live forever in history not only as the founder of modern china but also as a remarkable man in the epic of the world. his life and his work are a valuable example in many fields for everybody of our times. he added, the immense work accomplished by chairman mao tsetung has contributed to the consolidation of the vast movement for the emancipation of the oppressed people, which has changed the face of the world in the 20th century.

hu sha, chinese permanent representative to unesco, in his statement, expressed profound appreciation for the eulogies made at the session.

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Former US Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1976)

yeh
chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of national defence, met with former u.s. secretary of defense james r. schlesinger and his party here this afternoon.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying exchanged views with mr. schlesinger on questions of common concern.

among those present on the occasion were yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; lin ping, director, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director, of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Former US Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

chinese premier
hua kuo-feng met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with james r. schlesinger, former u.s. secretary of defense.

taking part in the meeting were members of mr. schlesinger's party richard perle, william whitson, francis west and charles benoit.

present were chiao kuan-hua and wang hai-jung, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and lin ping and tang wen-sheng, director and deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets Scientists from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with five scientists from the federal republic of germany including professor hans joachim queisser, director of the solid-state physics research institute of the max-planck-gesellschaft.

the guests, who arrived in peking yesterday, will tour other places in china before returning home.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 28, 1976)

the visiting chinese women's basketball team played its first friendly match in this country yesterday with the women's basketball team of prishtina university.

the match was held in prishtina, the capital city of the autonomous province of kosovo, in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the spectators applauded again and again the spirited and thrilling performance of both teams. the score was 83:65 in favour of the guest team.

the chinese team arrived here on september 24 at the invitation of the yugoslav basketball association. among those welcoming it at the airport was jozef ipac, vice-chairman of the yugoslav basketball association. diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Science Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

wang kuang-wei, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy, yesterday met with a science delegation from zaire led by dr. ntika nkumu, general delegate of the institute of scientific research of zaire. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists.

the zairese science delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Marxist-Leninist Parties or Organizations Abroad Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1976)

marxist-leninist parties or organizations of a number of countries have sent cables or letters of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, and the state council, of the people's republic of china and leading members of the party and state, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the messages have high praise of chairman mao for inheriting, defending and developing marxism-leninism. they point out that chairman mao was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era and the great teacher of the proletariat and the oppressed people of the whole world and that the magnificent contributions he made to the chinese revolution and the world revolution are indelible. the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the messages say, is a great loss beyond measure not only to the chinese people but also to the revolutionary people of the world. the marxist-leninist parties and organizations all express determination to turn their grief into strength, study and disseminate mao tsetung thought more assiduously and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution.

the messages or letters of condolence were from the revolutionary communist party of uruguay; the central bureau of the voice of the proletariat, and the central committee of the red banner, of dominica; the central committee of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist); the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist organization of reunion; the executive committee of the workers' union for the reconstruction of the communist party of germany; the central committee of the communist party of germany/marxist-leninist (new unity); the central committee of the league of marxist-leninists, the central committee of the communist workers' organization, and the central committee of the breda communist group (m-l), of netherlands; the working committee of the groups for communist unity of sweden; the coordinating committee for unity of marxist-leninists of italy; the central committee of the labourers' movement for socialism of italy; the central committee of the revolutionary communist movement of greece; the national committee of the communist unity association (marxist-leninist) in britain; and the organizing committee for a marxist-leninist party (u.s.a.).

END

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